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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ARTICLES especially worthy of mention in this week's issue are the following:

The Silver Question. The point urged in this article is that the demonetization of silver has been unfavorable to the interests of the debtor class; that it is gold that has appreciated, while silver has not depreciated in comparison with anything except gold.

What Will the Democrats Do? He is a bold politician who stands by his party platform *after election* and claims that its pledges will be made good. That is what the author of this paper, who is the representative in Congress of the XIIIth New York District, does in respect to the provisions of the Democratic platform regarding tariff and finance. He tells exactly what the party will do with the tariff and tax on State-bank issues, but as to silver his forecast is not so confident.

Women and the French Republic (translated from the French). The writer says that French women do not cordially accept the Republic, and that it will not be on a sure foundation until they do.

The Gold Currency in Russia (translated from the German). The writer gives his reasons for the belief that Russia, even with gold to the extent of over one-half her outstanding paper circulation, cannot safely undertake specie payments.

Drink and Crime. This paper, by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, is a reply to an article by Charles Walker, Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protective Society, in the *Fortnightly Review* for May. Mr. Walker asked for the evidence that drink was the cause of crime, and the Archdeacon produces a mass of it.

The Financial Excitement and Its Causes. This paper is chiefly interesting as coming from a prominent Wall Street banker and broker.

The Right of Property (translated from the Spanish). The author of this paper points out the distinction between the possession of rights and the right of possession, and defends the right of property.

Christian Socialism (translated from the German) deals with the Christian Socialist Labor Party in Germany, and quotes freely from the leader thereof, ex-Court-Precacher Stöcker.

Mannerism. The mannerism discussed in this paper is that which is to be found in (and which the writer claims is inseparable from) literature and art.

Significance of the Newspaper in the United States. This article, from an English Review, tells some rather unpalatable truths about the American newspaper.

The Testament of Abraham (translated from the German) is an account of a newly-found apocalyptic book, supposed to have been mentioned by Origen.

Esoteric Buddhism is a keen and incisive reply to Prof. Max Müller's article bearing the same title, by the author of the book, "Esoteric Buddhism," through which, as he claims, the term was first brought into use.

Educating for Revenge (translated from the German). This paper has a special interest as setting forth some facts not generally known (in this country, at least,) in regard to some of the text-books used in the public schools of France.

Jefferson Davis and His Cause is a timely paper from a Southern magazine, by a Southern author, upon the man who was the incarnation of the "Lost Cause."

Reviews of the World.

POLITICAL.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

F. A. MEREDITH.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The Colorado Magazine, Denver, June.

THROUGHOUT the historic period until 1873, gold and silver have been regarded as money metals and without limit or restriction have performed the work of money. For hundreds of years previous to 1873 gold and silver had been received at the principal mints of Europe and were coined for the owner, free of charge, into legal-tender money. For seventy years subsequent to 1803, parity was maintained in Europe between the two metals at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 without the variation of a fraction, although, during the first fifty years of this period, the production of silver was twice that of gold, and during the next twenty years the production of gold was more than twice that of silver. These wide variations in production did nothing to shake the established ratio.

The demonetization of silver was effected through the concerted action of the great banking-houses of Europe and America in the interest of the creditor class. The object was to contract the volume of money in circulation, by destroying one-half the basis upon which the world's credit money rested—by depriving silver of its historic function as money of final redemption. It was only an incident that adverse legislation was directed against silver instead of gold, the primary purpose being to make silver scarce and dear, and augment its interest-drawing value. Upon the influx of gold from Australia and California, the German States and Austria demonetized gold, and in the judgment of high authorities, the firm stand taken by France for bimetallism at that time alone prevented Europe from adopting silver as the standard of value.

One effect of demonetizing silver was to appreciate the value of all obligations expressed in money, along with it. It has since taken proportionately more of the products of labor to pay a dollar of debt, and the creditor has received more of the comforts and conveniences of life than he parted with when he made his loan. It changed the effect of all outstanding money contracts to the oppression of debtors and to the benefit of creditors.

The appreciation of gold is measured by the average wholesale price of commodities, and a material increase in its value always indicates an unduly contracted currency and depressed condition for producers. A low level of general prices is invariably accompanied by stringent times for the producing classes. Development and enterprise are checked, much labor goes unemployed, wages decline, the purchasing power of the laboring classes is reduced, an unhealthy economy is enforced, and the final result is much want and wretchedness. Abnormally low prices count little to those who have no money to spend, while they entail hardships upon producers that are too often ruinous.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the *per capita* of money in use in the United States at the present time. The figures given in the reports of the Director of the Mint place the amount *per capita* at \$24.70, but those figures include

\$280,000,000 of gold, the whole original issue of unredeemed greenbacks and various other sums aggregating a large total, which are no more legitimately in circulation among the people than if it were at the bottom of the sea. In the *Arena* for November, 1892, N. A. Dunning exhaustively analyzes the Government theories of the amount of money circulating for business purposes, and his conclusions appear to be unanswerable. He reduces Mr. Leech's *per capita* of \$24.70 to \$4.97, figures far more in harmony with the condition of American agriculture and the fall in wages in many lines of industry. France's *per capita* has exceeded \$50 for thirty years, and that is the secret of her ability to pay Germany a war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 and yet prosper beyond any nation in Europe. Her peasantry can now show a savings deposit balance of \$600,000,000, while the financial policy of Germany has driven nearly two millions of her population from the fatherland, to gain a subsistence.

In our own country the decline in general prices caused by the appreciation of gold has been paralleled by the growth of farm-mortgage indebtedness. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of American farm-owners have already been sold out under foreclosure proceedings, while the total number of farm mortgages in the five Western agricultural States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska in 1890 was 1,196,071, covered by an indebtedness of \$1,174,732,241. Enforced competition with the cheap labor of India is also the direct result of the demonetization of silver.

The act of demonetizing silver is now defended upon the ground that the increased production of the metal made it necessary. As a matter of fact, this was an after-thought, and so far as the records show, did not enter into the discussion until some years later. Moreover, those who justify the debasement of silver upon the plea of over-production appear to ignore the enormous expansion of commerce, and consequently increased demand for money which has at least kept pace with the increased production of silver in Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana.

It should be well understood that the separation between the precious metals results from the appreciation of gold and not from any change in the value of silver as compared with anything except gold. The appreciation of gold up to the present time is placed by the best authorities at 50 per cent. This appreciation of the unit of value for all credits, within so brief a time, comprehends stupendous robbery of the debtor classes, which embrace the producers of the world and those who subsist by labor.

The settlement of the financial issue which has asserted its supremacy, despite the efforts of the banking influence to keep it in the background, will involve a contest over the ratio which shall be adopted upon a return to the double metallic standard. It is a mistake to assume that there will be any substantial reason for a departure from the old ratio. The idea that a material change will be necessary grows out of the present separation in gold and silver; but it must be remembered that this separation arises from legislation unfriendly to silver and favorable to gold. This discrimination must first be removed before the relative natural value of the two metals can be justly ascertained. Upon this point the bimetalist of the United States must be immovable. They should never consent to have the ratio materially changed while gold is bolstered by legislation, and silver remains outlawed and deprived of its chief function.

The charge that the silver cause chiefly concerns silver producers receives now but little attention. As compared with its bearing upon the welfare of the producing and wage-earning population of the country, the interest of the silver section is small.

The drift of United States opinion towards a return to the coinage of the Constitution has been remarkable within a year past. The conflict between the people and the gold trust is

producing a crisis. The objective point of the latter is the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchasing law, which would be the complete fruition of the conspiracy against silver in the United States. The hope of producers in the United States rests on Congress. From present indications that body cannot be influenced to repeal the Sherman Law—odious as that law undoubtedly is—except to give way for a measure more favorable to the coinage of history and of the United States Constitution.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO?

A FORECAST OF TARIFF LEGISLATION.

THE HON. JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The Engineering Magazine, New York, June.

FOR the first time since March 4, 1861, the three branches of the law-making power of the United States are now Democratic. The Democratic Party is in charge of the Government at its own request upon its representation that there is needed a radical change, requiring sweeping legislation which shall revolutionize our system of Federal taxation by abolishing its most important present characteristics, and adopt a currency system of which honesty shall be the base and freedom from Federal bedevilment the characteristic. Such is the promise it may be expected promptly to perform.

As to the tariff, legislation will be guided by the principle inserted in the platform by an overwhelming vote of the body of the Chicago convention, viz., that "*the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only*"; and the special details promised are *free raw materials, and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption*.

"Protection," as a principle, can therefore find no place in the general tariff system which will be substituted for that devised by McKinley. The protection of the domestic manufacturer, if he receive any, will be accidental rather than even incidental—such as, after the tariff has been adjusted for revenue, he may find, rather than any which by adjustment he may seek to obtain. Upon partially manufactured materials for further manufacture the duties will be merely nominal, and manufactured goods in general use will be subjected to only a very moderate duty, such as will permit comparatively liberal importation. Taxation must be justified by its revenue results, and by them alone.

In this connection it may be expected that the principal tariff trusts will be struck a fatal blow by making their products free of duty. Trusts in tariff-protected articles adjust their prices so that they supply the home market, and thus leave the Government without revenue from the tariff on the article in question. For example, the one-half cent per pound on the total amount of refined sugar used in this country, which is added by the McKinley tariff to the profits of the Sugar Trust, but which produces no revenue worth mentioning, will find no place in a Democratic Tariff Bill, and the same may be said of the tariff on window-glass.

In a tariff constructed for the raising of revenue there need not be any of those complexities and uncertainties which only tariff experts can understand; and hence it may be expected that the new tariff law will be a simple one.

The policy I have outlined is less radical, when compared with the general drift of public expression or the official utterances of the party, than was the Mills Bill when it was presented. It will be pressed by the added pertinacity and force that have been developed by the demonstration of the elections of 1890 and 1892 that it is the popular will.

As to our export trade, the first effect of tariff reduction will be to largely reduce the cost of those manufactured goods that are necessities to a civilized people. As a result, the people will purchase more of them. Such is the object of

tariff reform—to help each to get more of everything he wants. This increased demand will be divided between the home and the foreign manufacturer. We will import more goods, and will manufacture and market more at home. The energetic, enterprising, and far-sighted manufacturer will secure the advantage, while his incompetent and illiberal rival is relegated to the rear. Increased imports will stimulate exports, and our agricultural products will be given an increased market. Moreover, this country, with the greatest natural advantages vouchsafed to any nation, is inhabited by the most enterprising and industrious people in the world; and with freer commerce will more and more dominate the world.

In the matter of the silver problem, the Chicago platform made three promises: (1) that the Sherman Act of 1890 shall be repealed; (2) that, while the coinage of both silver and gold shall be "favored," yet the dollar units of both metals shall be kept on parity, *either* by coining them of "equal intrinsic and exchangeable value," *or* by "international agreement," *or* by legislation; and (3) that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State-bank issues shall be repealed.

As to essentials, I believe that so overwhelming is the conviction of the party in accord with its promises, and so considerable is the extent to which the business interests and political common sense of the country are in accord with it, that we may expect these essentials to be enacted into law. The Sherman Act will be repealed; and probably as a twin measure, or by the same Bill, Federal inhibition against State-bank currency will be abandoned under conditions which will leave to the Government the least administrative power necessary to insure the soundness of such State-bank notes as an issue, leaving their amount to be regulated by the needs of local business, and their elasticity to meet the demands of commerce.

Free coinage of both silver and gold will be "favored" as far as is possible within the alternatives described by the platform. Should it be possible by international agreement to assure a stable ratio between the two metals, the Democratic administration may be trusted to facilitate this, and a Democratic Congress to enact the necessary legislation. Failing this, should Federal legislation be devised equal to the situation, Congress will promptly enact it; and, in default of both these expedients, if any considerable body of citizens claim the fulfillment of our platform pledge by legislation that shall require gold and silver to be coined from time to time at such ratio that the coins issued of either metal shall be of "equal intrinsic and exchangeable value" to those of the other of the same face value, it would be the duty of Congress to consider such legislation—though so improbable is it as scarcely to justify present consideration.

WOMEN AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PAUL LAFFITTE.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Revue Bleue, Paris, May 27.

I HEAR it said every day that the majority of the country has rallied to the Republic. The majority of Frenchmen, doubtless; but as to the majority of French women, I beg permission to doubt. In this case, what strikes me everywhere is, how much the state of mind in the middle classes differs in the two sexes. Every day I visit, as my readers also must visit, at houses where the head of the family, a business man or member of some liberal profession, has embraced the Republic, without enthusiasm, but without a thought of changing his mind, convinced that the Republic is the form of government which suits best our country and our time. The mistress of the house, beside him, loses no opportunity of saying that she takes no interest in politics. Yet, speak before her of the founders of the Republican form of government,

eulogizing a Gambetta or a Ferry: three times out of four, you will see on her lips an ironical smile or an indication of disdain. Her husband has not converted her to the Republic: her sons will convert her, perhaps. In the meanwhile, she keeps her opinion in reserve, and, to sum up the case in a word, distrusts the Republic.

If, in the movement which carries the great mass of citizens towards the Republic, the women have lagged behind, they have doubtless their reasons. There are some words which are not a matter of indifference; they have their own peculiar physiognomy, their special virtue, something which attracts or repels. The word Republic is one of these, and, in France, at the end of the Nineteenth Century, whoever utters that word, speaks necessarily of democracy organized and mistress of herself. Now, although it is declared every day that our manners are becoming more and more democratic, if that is true of the men, it is true of the men alone. Women of different conditions in life are as much separated to-day as they were on the eve of the Revolution; as for those of the middle class, of whom I am speaking here, nothing in their education, their habits, or their sentiments, draws them towards democracy, and many things draw them away from it.

Rich or poor, ignorant or lettered, action draws men together. All of them, with insignificant exceptions, are obliged to work, some to make a position in the world, others to keep the position they have inherited. It might seem, at first sight, that there is no relation between a physician and a carpenter, a lawyer and a mason. They have, however, an idea in common, that of useful effort, of their daily task. He who acts, he who produces, though he ranks among the highest, will never disdain the laborer, however humble be his mental qualities or however vulgar his work. From this fact has sprung that common conviction, which has become in some sort the basis of our practical morality, that whoever works, either with his brain or his muscles, is worthy of respect.

Moreover, men have a common interest: political interest. It is true that when we reason like a philosopher, in the domain of pure ideas, we can reproach universal suffrage with considering the vote of a peasant who knows not how to read or write and the vote of M. Pasteur as of the same value; but if you consider, from the point of view of social realities, these two men, the most obscure of peasants and the most renowned of savants, whom everything separates, is it a matter of slight importance that there has been found for them a common ground of contact, even at the price of a paradox? The government of numbers has been often criticised,—I myself have criticised it frequently,—but we must not forget the service it has rendered us in causing individuals in all social conditions and of many degrees of culture to feel, at least for one day in their life, that they are citizens of the same country.

Finally, men in France have a common duty: military service. The regiment is a school of discipline, but it is also a school of equality.

For women, democracy does not represent any precise idea; they see in it something more vulgar and more coarse than the surroundings amidst which they live. For a century past the world has been little by little transformed, a leveling has taken place around them, without overtaking them. There is a chasm between the workwoman, whom a workshop withdraws every day from the family hearth, and the woman of the world whose life is filled with family and society duties. If two such women meet they cannot talk for five minutes on a subject which interests them both. Charity alone may draw them together; but charity is not democracy: it is sometimes the very opposite of democracy.

If women are not attracted to the Republic by the conditions of their social life, it does not appear that they are any more attracted to it by the nature of their mind and sentiment. Women, as has often been said, are essentially conservative. I know that poets and romancers depict them as "changeable

as the waves"; but here I am not talking about the heroines of dramas or romances. In reality, woman is less fickle than man; more than man does she live in the past, more than man she is faithful to her memories and beliefs. She has in general but little inclination for new ideas, and distrusts them from instinct, and the Republic is for her a new idea.

Some one perhaps may say: What matters it, after all, whether women accept the Republic or not, since they have no rights and no power? Are you quite sure of that? They do not vote, it is true, but they represent in French society, more, perhaps, than in any other, one of those moral forces which some day or other Government will have to take into account. I do not wish to exaggerate anything. It seems to me, however, that there has been more than one case in which those who govern would have done well to have kept in mind, not only the ten million electors who can deposit their ballots in the ballot-box, but also those ten million mute *electresses*, if I may be allowed to coin such a word, whose influence is none the less real for not being apparent, and may sooner or later make the scales incline to a particular side. This woman, this mother, whom you have treated coldly, is nothing, to all outward appearance, in the State; she is everything, if, slowly, surely, she acts on the mind of her sons and causes them to be averse to you. It is much to have on your side the half plus one of the voters, but that is not all. The Republic will not be definitely founded until the women shall be in favor of it.

THE GOLD CURRENCY IN RUSSIA.

THEODOR BUCK.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Die Nation, Berlin, May 27.

IT may be some time before Russia will be ripe for a resumption of specie payment, but it is not without interest to observe that the problem is freely discussed in the Russian press. It is not very long since a discussion of such a question would have been regarded as untimely, but the quite considerable amount of gold which has been collected and accumulated by the prudence and foresight of Finance Minister Wyschnegradski gives a practical aspect to the problem. In some quarters there is, indeed, evidence of an optimistic tendency to regard the problem as waiting for immediate solution. In the face of such extreme views, an impartial review of the situation may not be without general interest.

In the discussion of this question the relation between the amount of paper money (credit bills) in circulation, and the amount of gold at the disposal of the Russian Government, is generally deemed the prime factor—in my opinion it is not—and this accounts for the current optimistic views.

The paper money in circulation in April of the current year was, in round numbers, 1,106,000,000 paper rubles. Against this the total gold at the disposal of the Russian Government and the banks at same date was approximately 586,000,000 rubles, covering say 53 per cent. of the liability, a proportion which the optimists regard as sufficient to justify an immediate resort to specie payments, basing their argument on an old banking adage, that specie to the amount of one-third the value of the notes in circulation is sufficient to meet the demand, and maintain the notes at par. Leaving for the present the consideration of the correctness of this adage, and its application to existing Russian conditions, it must, before all things, be borne in mind that, if Russia were to take practical steps for the cancellation of her compulsory issues of paper rubles, not all the gold included in the Government reserves would be available for its redemption. Sixty millions of this sum is in foreign countries; it is held to meet the obligations of the Russian Government abroad; it could not be recalled without a considerable disturbance of the money

market, which would affect Russian finance prejudicially, and, moreover, its recall would involve regular remittances to meet Russian obligations abroad. The available specie is thus reduced from 53 to 47½ per cent.

But, admitting that, approximately, half the notes of compulsory issue are covered by a gold reserve, it will not suffice in Russia to place the currency on a gold basis. That is, if it is proposed to redeem the notes in circulation at their face value, ruble for ruble. If it were designed to legalize the existing depreciation of the paper ruble, and provide for its redemption on the basis of its present market value, the question would assume a new aspect. At the present ratio of 1.52 ruble credit to 1 gold ruble, the 1,106,000,000 paper rubles in circulation would represent only about 728,000,000 rubles, in relation to which the available gold is equal to 72¼ per cent. It is to be hoped, however, that the Russian Government will refrain from this method of redemption, for it would be a thorough and unjustifiable break with the policy so successfully inaugurated by Minister Wyschnegradski. If such a measure had been contemplated, the time to have carried it out advantageously would have been at the assumption by Wyschnegradski of office in 1887, when the paper currency was at its lowest. Now it is especially to the credit of the Minister that he opposed the then popular demand for a legalized reduction of the value of the currency ruble, and, on the contrary, devoted himself to a line of policy especially designed to rehabilitate the depreciated paper currency. In this direction he has achieved a creditable measure of success, due in great part to his systematic accumulation of gold, and he has let it clearly be understood that he looks forward to a cancellation of the compulsory paper currency at par. Under these circumstances a legalized reduction of its value, apart from its economic and ethical aspect, would be purposeless and unnecessary, and would add only one more, and that a grievous one, to the wrongs already inflicted upon the people by a depreciated currency.

If, then, the paper is to be redeemed at par, the gold reserves are not yet adequate to the transaction. It may constitute an ample reserve in peaceful times among a people having the fullest confidence in the financial stability of the government, but in a transition period in which a Government undertakes to redeem a depreciated paper currency at par, a prudent bank-direction would calculate on so general a run on the banks that the greater portion, if not all, the outstanding currency would be presented for redemption.

It is quite true that the Russian people are accustomed to paper-money, and find it a more convenient currency medium than gold, and the disturbing influences of readjustment being happily tided over, and confidence in the stability of paper values established, the axiom that a gold reserve equal to one-third of the paper in circulation is adequate for all ordinary emergencies, would probably be applicable to Russia also. Nevertheless, at the transition stage it would be dangerous to enter on the undertaking without adequate gold resources to meet all possible demands, and, as already shown, the banks are far from being in such a position.

To sum up, then, the existing store of gold in Russia although deserving the highest consideration of all interested in the development of international currency relations, is not such as to justify a return to specie payments unless a reduction of the paper ruble to its present market value be legalized. Such a measure is to be deprecated alike on economic and on ethical grounds. While, on the other hand, by a steady persistence in the policy inaugurated, and so successfully carried out by Wyschnegradski during his tenure of office, and by taking care to avoid everything that would tend to influence the exchange unfavorably, we may well hope that, within a measurable time, Russia will be in a position to place its currency on a gold basis without having to resort to costly loans or other redeemable obligations.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

DRINK AND CRIME.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRER.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Fortnightly Review, London, June.

IT is quite natural that brewers, gin-distillers, publicans, and all who have a direct pecuniary interest in the drink traffic are in a state of violent alarm at the proposal of the Local Veto Bill. Nearly two thousand years ago the sellers of silver shrines of Diana, headed by Demetrius, the silversmith, seeing that their craft was in danger, assembled a meeting, and, becoming full of rage, rushed in a body into the theatre and unanimously joined for about two hours in the shout: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Similarly Lord Burton and the publicans filled St. James Hall for about the same time with their indignant cries of "Great is the Liquor Trade!"

I am expressly invited to make some remarks on Mr. Walker's paper in the last number of this *Review*, and as that gentleman is bold enough to challenge the entire temperance position, it is my duty not to refuse the proofs which the publicans seem so eager to obtain.

Supporters of the drink trade invariably speak with bitter anger of all temperance reformers. All the organs of the trade denounce this form of effort to ameliorate the condition of the people as never anything better than a fanaticism and a fad. To such newspapers and their supporters the old threadbare and silly epigram that "Temperance reformers use such intemperate language," is a perfect godsend. At all banquets of licensed victuallers this very fresh and original remark, with a few others equally threadbare and irrelevant, together with the utterly immoral nonsense about preferring England free to England sober and "robbing the poor man of his beer," abundantly supply the lack both of thought and of argument. I shall not knock on the head once more these brainless puppets of empty phraseology. Granted that denunciations of the drink traffic are sometimes urged with warmth, by far the most overwhelming language has been used by men who were not total abstainers, and not, in the commonly-understood sense, temperance reformers at all. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has spoken plainly of the evils which result from the drink traffic, but he has never gone so far as to call it "devilish and destructive." Those were the words of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Bright, in late years, was much lauded by the trade, yet he spoke of drink as "pernicious" and a "mischievous article of consumption"; as "the great obstacle in the path of progress"; as that which "darkens so many houses with sorrow and despair." "The moral force of the masses," said Cobden, "lies in the temperance movement. . . . We do not sufficiently estimate the amount of vice, crime, poverty, ignorance, and destitution which spring up from the drinking habits of the people." Mr. Chamberlain is at this moment at the zenith of popularity with the drink-sellers because of his speech at Birmingham, yet even Mr. Chamberlain has said:

"Drink is the curse of the country. It ruins the fortunes, it injures the health, it destroys the lives of one in twenty of our population, and anything which can be done to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness is well worthy of all the attention and study we can give it."

[The writer further strengthens this branch of his case by quotations from Mr. Gladstone, Lord Cairns, Charles Buxton (a brewer), who said "The struggle of the church, the school, and the library against the gin-palace and the beer-shop is but one development of the war between heaven and hell!" and that "Drunkenness is the most dreadful of all the manifold and frightful evils which afflict the British Isles"; and from Shakespeare, Lord Chesterfield, Dr. Chalmers, Ruskin, Carlyle, and Mr. James, President of the Plymouth and Davenport Liquor Protection Association.]

Now, though I quote these opinions, and though I endorse

and agree with their contention that the liquor traffic as now existing among us is an immeasurable curse to the country and the world, I have never myself used one unkind or intentionally irritating word against the publicans. On the contrary, I pity them with a sincere pity. Their business saps their health to such an extent that scarcely an insurance office will take them at all. It is notorious from statistical tables that they are the shortest-lived of all classes, so that to each publican it may be said—

"The grave doth gape
For thee thrice wider than for other men."

They are liable to exceptional temptations to which many of them succumb. Many of them and most of their employes detest their own trade. They cannot become quite callous to the brutal words they hear and the brutal sights they see. Mr. James describes "the large majority of them" as under "the slavish thralldom of the wholesale monopolists."

Publicans are not so utterly blind as to believe that there is nothing more than what Mr. Walker calls a "coincidental relationship between drink and crime." The fewer we have of a class so burdened, so tempted, and so oppressed, engaged in a trade so deleterious to health and to morals, the better, not only for England, but for themselves. The infinitely deplorable conditions of their business would make many men prefer to break stones or pick oakum than to live on money so often wet with the tears of women and red with the blood of men. To maintain that they have an abstract right to sell drink when the public votes by huge majorities to emancipate itself from the curses which follow the drink they sell, is to argue that the public only exists for the sake of the publicans; it is to "pity the plumage, and forget the dying bird."

Mr. Walker calls the preamble to Sir W. Lawson's Local Veto Bill "a monstrously unjust declaration," and compares Sir W. Harcourt's method to the summary method of Judge Lynch; and he further declares that he can rebut any evidence brought to show the evils of the traffic, and prove a great deal of it to be perjured evidence.

Such assertions leave me breathless with astonishment. Do the publicans really think that all the world, from the highest to the lowest, is enlisted in one nefarious conspiracy to slander their trade?

[The writer here quotes the Synod of Roman Catholic Bishops at Baltimore, 1891, who wrote to the Pope that intemperance is "a perpetual incentive to sin, and a fearful root of all evil, plunging the families of the intemperate into direst ruin, and dragging numberless souls down to everlasting perdition." He quotes Cardinal Manning's report to the Pope in 1878, to the effect that drunkenness "causes every year in England 60,000 deaths; that, according to the testimony of the magistrates, it is the source, directly or indirectly, of 75 per cent. of the crimes committed." He also quotes the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chief-Justice Coleridge, Justices Fry, Denman, Miller, Fitzgerald, Hayes, George, Hawkins, Lord-Justice Whiteside, Judge Pattison, Chief-Justice Bovill, Baron Martin, Baron Keating, Baron Douse, and Lord Bramwell, all to the effect that drink is the chief cause of suffering and crime. To this he adds specific evidence that the drink habit ruins the health, and is the cause of 48 per cent. of the idiocy in England.]

Is all this awful evidence perjured? Are the records of every-day justice falsified to spite the publicans? And do these facts show only a "coincidental relationship" between drink and crime? Such a statement may deceive the ignorant. It seems absolute effrontery to those whose duties daily prove the truth, which judges have so often stated, that but for drink we might at once close half our jails.

Mr. Walker asks for "a scintilla of evidence" to prove the connection between drink and crime. I have given him not only a scintilla, but a lurid blaze of evidence, hot enough and frightful enough to make of the houses of the publicans a perfect *Borgo del Incendio*. And there is any amount more for them if they like to have it.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT AND ITS CAUSES.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Forum, New York, June.

WITHIN twelve months Wall Street, the financial centre of this country, and its inner core, the stock market, have been agitated and upset by a series of events.

In the spring of 1892 came excessive floods and crop damage to wheat and cotton, greatly reducing their area and condition; in July and August came the Homestead and Buffalo strikes, by which organized labor sought to dictate to corporate capital; and the spectre of cholera walked across the scene. Then followed the Presidential election campaign, which usually checks business, and the result of the election, meaning a reversal of the tariff policy. Then came figures of an adverse balance of trade, due chiefly to Europe's poverty and our prosperity, then the scandalous collapse of the Whiskey Trust, the confession of insolvency of the Reading Railway within two months after the issuance of a favorable balance sheet, and the almost fraudulent declaration of dividends payable only if earned on three classes of income bonds; then the exhibition of irresolution in the Treasury, corrected a few days later only by the President himself, and finally the bursting of the disgraceful speculative Cordage-Company bubble and several failures confined to brokers identified with audacious manipulation.

The cause of the acute form of semi-panic characterizing Wall Street this spring is not the silver legislation. Its immediate cause was the reckless conspiracy of a group of speculators who combined to work up to fictitious heights the shares of certain industrial corporations of whose real value the public knew nothing, by the aid of excessive dividends, declared either from wild imprudence or gross dishonesty, and by the arts of "cross orders" and manipulation in its most glaring and obnoxious forms.

It is urged by anti-silver critics that our currency legislation has rendered such speculations possible; but it may be in order to remind such persons that the most disastrous and general "bull" speculation in twenty-five years occurred prior to and following the Baring failure in 1890, and occurred in England, where the gold-monometallists find their model currency system. The new corporate capital brought out in 1889 was £189,000,000, against £98,000,000 in 1887. The speculation in brewery shares was a perfect mania, £450,000,000 being paid for these concerns, which were puffed up to fabulous prices, to collapse with startling severity. There was a "boom" in Argentine, colonial, and company issues that gave way to a panic and breakdown of the most ruinous character.

These events in London caused speculators and investors to sell Americans to take care of the unmarketable rubbish which they had accumulated elsewhere. They were in such a panicky and disordered state of mind that they saw no good in anything. They continued to sell on a reduced scale, and doubtless within the last year have dribbled out some of their holdings and have hesitated about repurchases by reason of the silver scare. Admitting this fact, it is none the less true that their largest sales were made under the pressure of other influences within the six months following the Baring collapse, a period when silver was much higher in price in consequence of the Sherman Act.

Outside of Wall Street there has been some slackening up in trade, and indications are not wanting that the summer will witness an unusual number of failures. Shall the Silver Bill be charged with all the responsibility for the complex causes which operate on trade at large, and shall we excuse the failures of foolish and incompetent business men by ascribing them to silver legislation? How will the repeal of the Sherman Bill protect business men from the perils of competition and bad judgment? The expectation that the tariff

will be revised for revenue only, without even incidental protection, threatens the profits and therefore the credit of every importer and manufacturer and of every owner of goods. Radical changes, especially important reductions which bring home manufacturers into competition with the unknown quantity of freer foreign trade, must involve a close scrutiny of credits and reduced operations all along the commercial line. This does not affirm or deny the ultimate benefits or evils of any policy; it is the uncertainty which kills.

The money market is now stringent throughout the country. One reason for this is the loss of over forty-five millions of gold for the four months up to May 1st.; another reason is found in the immense stock of wheat and cotton on hand and carried by the banks at the great receiving points.

Commercial squalls will come perhaps, but nothing now presages a cyclone. The country has not been converting vast sums of floating into fixed capital; it has not been caught with a large number of incomplete railroads or enterprises of any description, and prices are generally low. There is reason to hope that such further liquidation as may be necessary will be conducted gradually rather than through the form of an acute commercial crisis.

The policy of the great Continental Powers of Europe of hoarding vast quantities of gold as a war treasure, has tended to deprive commercial channels of their usual free supplies of that metal. This cramps and restricts credit operations and enterprise, and accounts for much of the shrinkage in values, distress, and diminished industrial employment in Europe.

Our own people have felt confidence in themselves and the materials at their hands, and they have been willing to buy securities which Europe felt too poor or too frightened to hold, and to buy freely of foreign goods at prices made very low by the conditions which prevail there.

If we had not added to our circulating medium, our credit system would have broken down in the attempt to receive the securities returned to us, and to handle the great crops and developing industries of our country, concurrently with two and a half years of depression in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and nearly every nation of Europe except France. France is best supplied with currency of all European communities; yet, a few weeks ago, authority was given the Bank of France to increase its circulation by 500,000,000 francs. The French are the best bankers and financiers in Europe.

Despite all the direful prophecies as to the trouble that is about to be precipitated on us if the Sherman Act is not repealed, it is safe to predict that silver will not be discarded as a money metal by an American Congress. Europe has suffered far more from an attempt to do her business upon a constantly vanishing stock of gold in commercial uses than we have suffered from an expansion of our monetary base, which appears to have been merely proportionate to our natural development and growth in other things than money.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY.

M. WALLS-MERINO.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Revista Contemporanea, Madrid, May.

IT is a common error to confound the Possession of Rights with the Right to Possess. The latter is based upon common sense, the laws of nature, and the evolutions of human society; the former is often very arbitrarily fixed by laws which are the reverse of just. It is very important that we should bear this in mind, because all the philosophical schools which ostensibly deny the Right to Possess in reality only fight against its abuse, the Possession of Rights. Even the most radical advocates of liberty cannot free themselves from the idea that certain circumstances convey the right to ownership to individuals or communities. Thus the ancient Roman Code admits the theory of occupation; the right of labor is accepted by Cousin;

conventional rights are adopted by Grotius and Puffendorf; Montesquieu, Bentham, Hobbes, and Mirabeau recognize the rights conferred by civil law, and even the Socialists and Communists acknowledge the rights of ownership by a community, though they deny it in a great measure to the individual. But, closely scrutinized and soberly studied, such "schools" are a hindrance to our advance in the science of sociology. I do not wish to be accused of like mistakes, and would, therefore, ask my readers to examine the principles of right as they always have been, are now, and, as far as we can judge, ever will be, in opposition to the rules laid down by a few philosophers whose views are not always clear and whose honesty may often be doubted.

The wise King Don Alonzo said that "ownership is the exercise of power over anything," a definition which, in a very laconic manner, expresses a most complete conception of the subject. It has also been said that ownership is "the actual liberty to possess, enjoy, and dispose of a thing without any restrictions save those imposed by the law of the country." This gives the most essential attributes of proprietorship, the union of the *jus utendi*, *jus vindi*, *candi*, and the most precious of all, the *jus abutendi*,* to which latter right the restrictions of law are principally applied. From this point of view the right of property has been considered by all nations, from the times of remote antiquity to the present day.

I do not hesitate, even in our days of universal unbelief, to quote from the Bible, the record of a people to whom God gave the most simple and the most complete code of laws which ever a nation possessed. Through all the books of the Scriptures, from Judges to Maccabees, runs the interesting principle of the tranquil possession of a domestic hearth. Thus in I. Kings iv., 25: "And Judah and Israel dwelt safely every man under his vine and under his fig-tree."

The vine and the fig-tree here indicate the completeness of property produced by the labor of the family.

In Exodus xx. we find a restriction upon the acquisition of the property of others, which alone, if properly respected, would prevent much of the prevailing misery. For the *Non concupiscis domum proximi tui*† is not intended for the Israelites alone; it applies to all people, past, present, and yet to come.

The inviolable right of ownership is, perhaps, nowhere better illustrated than in I. Kings xxi., where the intervention of Divine justice is called in to avenge the unhappy Naboth. But it is not only in the Bible that we find the rights of proprietorship definitely laid down. The founders of the mighty Roman Empire had not yet finished their walls ere they laid down the principle of ownership in the famous Twelve Tables. The Fifth Table begins with these words: *Pater familias uti legassit super familia pecunia tutelare rei suæ ita jus esto*. Here we see the absolute right of the Roman citizen to dispose of his property and that of his own family according to his will, and St. Augustine very justly remarks that "God guided the Jews in a supernatural manner by the mouth of His prophets; He guided the Romans in a natural manner by the mouth of their legislators.

The right of inheritance is illustrated by Titus Livius in his history of Rome, when he tells us that the Romans publicly acknowledged Tarquinius as the heir of his father. This principle of the right of every man to dispose of his possessions even beyond the grave has also been upheld by the legislators of all times. To destroy these fundamental laws of our civilization would throw us back into worse than barbarism. For to these rights we owe the development of the human race, the progress of society, and the increase of wealth and prosperity. Without such rights neither agriculture, nor industry, nor science can thrive, for no one will work unless he can dispose of the fruits of his labor as he pleases, and can bequeath his possessions to the dear ones for whom he has toiled.

* The right to use, to make legal claims, and to consume.

† The Vulgate—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house."

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

H. LÖFFLER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper entitled "A Helper in Need," in

Die Bayreuther Blätter, Bayreuth, No. 4.

NO PARTY has been more furiously attacked in Germany than the Christian Socialist Labor Party, which is steadily gaining strength. It is, in one respect, similar to the Prohibition Party of the United States, it requires a certain *morale* of its members, and its avowed aim is to elevate the people to a better life. The similarity extends also to its relation towards other parties. The Conservatives are less inimical to it than the Liberals and Social-Democrats.

THE Socialists denounce the Christian Labor Party as being too moderate, and under the influences of Churches, whose ministers endeavor to retard the enlightening process of the Socialists, and would make of the Germans a priest-ridden people. Ex-Chaplain Stöcker, the acknowledged leader of the party, is most cordially hated by them, because he lessens their influence with the people. The Liberal capitalist press is no less furious against him, because this press is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews, and Stöcker is an earnest Christian. But, as this party has before successfully combated the Socialists, and may yet rise to some prominence, it is worth our while to examine its constitution. The following are its general principles.

I. The Christian Socialist Labor Party is based upon the Christian faith, patriotism, and loyalty to the dynasty.

II. The party rejects the aims of the Social-Democrats as impractical, unchristian, and unpatriotic.

III. It endeavors to bring about a peaceful organization of the laboring classes, and wishes to act in unison with the other classes.

IV. To do this, the party aims at a lessening of the differences between rich and poor, and a healthier economical condition of the country.

Stöcker thinks that sound moral views, to be applied by every one to *himself*, as well as to his neighbors, must go hand in hand with legislative reform, else the latter will be ineffectual. He declaims against all "tricks of the trade," and denounces the practice of "bankruptcy sales, selling off, and bargain counters," which has been introduced by the Jews, and poisons healthy business. But I will give my readers some specimens of the reasoning of this reformer and party leader, which will do more to remove prejudice than anything that I could say:

"We do not, like the Socialists, promise perfect equality among men, because we believe it to be impossible, but we think that greater equality than at present may be accomplished. We do not believe that the social problem can be solved by making all machinery common property, but we certainly think that the laborer's share ought to be greater than at present.

"The Socialists and other 'world menders' are very careful not to advise their followers to reform their own character. They know very well that people do not like to be told such things. They aver that better political and social institutions alone are needed to improve the world, and that the rich and powerful alone ought to have their faults pointed out to them—workingmen do not require reform. Well, every one knows that the Christian Socialist Labor Party does not omit to point out to the rich and mighty their misdeeds. But we cannot honestly deny that there are many men in high positions who do everything in their power to alleviate misery, and we cannot either refuse to acknowledge that a large number of the poor are themselves to be blamed for their destitution. To these the simple prescription should be: You must become a better man!

"I know very well that people do not like to be told that they must be industrious and lead simple lives. And I know that many are in want of even the necessities of life. But many

workmen practice luxury when they should have saved something. A laborer of my parish came to me with some pawn-tickets, complaining that he could not redeem his wife's wardrobe. One of the tickets was for a velvet jacket worth \$35. Another workman's wife wore a *crepe de Chine* wrap—value \$60. Is not this perfectly crazy? Such sums could have been saved for less prosperous times."

Stöcker tells often, with a smile, how he lived in a garret-room for \$2 a month, ate five-cent meals, and drank water in his student days. Yet these privations did not prey upon his health, and he did not take part in any demonstrations, though he is thankful that he can live more at ease now.

The party has been accused of violent hate and intolerance against the Jews. Here, again, it is best to let Stöcker speak for himself. He takes up a position of defense, as an earnest and true Christian.

"The warning verdict of Kant, Fichte, and Herder will at last be properly understood. The Jews remain a people within a people, a State in the State, a tribe by themselves within another race. All other emigrants except the Jews lose themselves among the nations with whom they live. These people have managed to make use of the German want of national feeling and Christian energy to make themselves our masters. They are organized, and their press promulgates their unscientific principles. . . . Remember, you gentlemen of Israel, that Christ is as dear to us as Jehovah to you. Every one knows how the Berlin comic papers, which are also in the hands of Jews, ridicule and mock Christianity. To speak, under these circumstances of Jew-baiting is purely nonsense. The Jewish press busies itself with sacrilege, Christian-baiting, and persecution of ministers throughout the whole year, and that in the capital of the greatest Protestant Power of the world."

Speaking of the fact that the Jews will not do any productive work, but that they wriggle themselves into all important positions, Stöcker expresses a hope that the time may return when only a Christian judge would take a Christian man's oath. He says:

"Of course, it would be an immeasurable misfortune for the nation if our people were to begin in reality what the Jewish press accuses them of—Jew-baiting, as in Russia, with all its attendant deeds of violence. Our aim should be, in the first place, to teach our German Christians to excel in piety, honor, and industry. Leave to the Jews the right to be chosen as representatives of the nation, but do not choose them. Acknowledge their right to be made judges and teachers of the people, but do not call them to such positions. Leave them the right to edit papers, but do not buy their papers."

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

MANNERISM.

GARNET SMITH.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Portfolio, London, June.

ART, on a final analysis, is a revelation of personality. Even in literature, with its wider range, it may be said, with more or less confidence, that the real biography of a given master is deducible from his work alone, without adventitious aid. With respect to art, there need be no hesitation. In literature, indeed, there are cases in which the character of the man is greatly at variance with the character of his writings, in which it would almost seem that the talent acted independently. A few writers have even appeared to be objective—to be as impersonal and impartial as nature. This apparent objectivity, however, always yields before criticism, even in cases where the impartiality seems inevitable and immediate. It would seem at first sight that landscape-painters and espe-

cially English landscape-painters, might escape this rule, for many, either from lack of character or from deep reverence and admiration, have sought to efface themselves before nature, content to reproduce as far as might be the spectacle that enchants them. Yet, in these would-be reproductions there is of necessity choice and simplification; and the manner of choice and simplification—nay, even their omissions—betray them at once. "Man is the measure of all things," said Protagoras, and each artist is a distinct and different measure; each artist has its own "personal equation," his special and individual vision. As each man is revealed to other men by a distinctive body, a pitch of voice, a special handwriting, and set of gestures, which he can modify within certain limits, so each painter produces work which is in as necessary a relation to its author as is a definite fruit to a definite tree. There are many specimens of the same species of tree, but each painter is a species by himself. No one escapes the influence of his epoch, circumstances, and training. Any expert in art can tell you at once, if not the actual painter, at least, the school and approximate date of a given work of art. When Coleridge exclaimed, on reading a few lines of Wordsworth, that he would have recognized their author as Wordsworth had he met them "running wild in the desert of Arabia," he merely expressed in a forcible way the fact that mannerism is inevitable.

"Manner" has not the connotative depreciation of "mannerism," yet how can there be a manner without a mannerism? The many artists whose manner changed little in the course of their career have still their mannerisms. The difficulty of the critic who is not content to point out, for example, the greyhound of Veronese, the fruit of Crivelli (which are, so to speak, merely a kind of signature), is precisely to express this mannerism in words. As Leonardo wrote, "Thirst shall parch thy tongue, and thy body shall waste through lack of sleep and sustenance, ere thou canst describe in words that which painting immediately sets before the eye;" and Goethe often laments in his art-criticisms that his literary translations of pictures can convey little to those who have not the actual pictures before them, even though, in some cases, he endeavors to reproduce the impression of the pictures in verse. One is not much furthered by talking of "The Corregiosity of Corregio," or by resorting to the expedient of a *je ne sais quoi*. Take the distinctive substantives, or substantives with defining epithets, which you find scattered about in the criticisms of the Italian masters, such as profundity, purity, gravity, simplicity, sincerity, and the like, and the help to a non-spectator is not very great.

Perhaps the readiest way to detect the mannerism of a great painter is to study the works of his disciples; for disciples have commonly the habit of copying, not the excellencies, which are purely personal, so much as the mannerisms of their master. Nor is this to be wondered at, for they see nature through their master's eyes. From the alphabet of nature the master has fashioned a language of his own, and his disciples employ his language henceforth. The personal conception of the master is gradually formulated by himself and his disciples into a *genre* with fixed laws; indeed, facility of imitation is the punishment of mannerism in literature and art. The tyranny of the example of the master is great, and his strong conviction is an article of faith to the weak-minded, docile pupil. Originality in art is analogous to character in morals; and disciples, because they are disciples, are almost characterless till such time as they dare to view the world with their own eyes. Goethe, in the serenity of his old age, looked with amused pity on his stormful, stressful disciples, children of Werther; and Coleridge quotes Sir Joshua Reynolds as having judged that it is the greatest genius who corrupts the public—*i. e.*, his disciples. The remark of Michael Angelo about his own disciples is in every memory.

There is an instinctive feeling that mannerism is opposed to

sincerity. Yet sincerity is by no means incompatible with mannerism. The manner of Marivaux was so conspicuous that the word *Marivaudage* was coined to express it; but Marivaux was completely sincere. Indeed, one might say that he would have been affected if he had tried to be simple.

Even if the public and the critics are not alienated by a suspicion of insincerity, they are assuredly hard to satisfy. On the one hand, they will not notice a painter until he has discovered a manner; and, on the other hand, if the artist has won fame by a mannerism, he may congratulate himself if his works are not pirated (we hear, for example, of Canaletti and Corot manufactories), or if he does not suffer the fate of Aristides, in consequence of too constant praise, or fall a victim to reaction and the desire for novelty.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

W. MORTON FULLERTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The New Review, London, June.

ANY American who cares for truth and his flag, but for truth first, ought to be willing to admit that the newspaper in the United States is not a satisfactory production. Except in a very small number of conspicuous instances, it cannot by any means challenge comparison with English papers in serious interest; and it is not representative of the best America to any such gratifying extent as the English press is of the best England. This is a serious fact. Its importance, however, should be insisted on, not misunderstood. The American newspaper has become a vital influence.

Two conspicuous characteristics mark the American newspaper superficially. It seems black with headlines. It is padded to Falstaffian repletion with undigested and often unwholesome verbiage in a style of inimitable bombast. What first strikes the eye of an Englishman trained to a soberer style is the system of "display heads," if I may use the vernacular of the editor's office. Display heads are intended often to advertise a column of news inflated into a spurious importance. It is clear that in the United States a newspaper is first and foremost a paper for news. The chief aim of the editor is to furnish the largest amount of fresh matter daily in the most readable form. Out of this general demand have arisen the two features of American journalism known as interviewing and "story" writing. Of these the system of the display head might be somewhat over-seriously defended upon Mr. Spencer's famous theory of style, a good style being one that is most quickly and easily intelligible; but the editor would not commend you for so serious and philosophic an explanation. At all events so important are these considerations to an American newspaper, that in every large office there are a number of men whose sole business it is to prepare, in a series of graded types, several headings to the principal items of news. Their business is to pluck out the soul of the news and express it in two or three lines of striking phrase sure to catch the eye.

But if literary and dramatic work on American papers is more dignified than the work of the reporter and interviewer, it is not regarded on the whole as nearly so important, nor is it so pecuniarily recompensing to the person engaged in it. I have heard leading editors, in great centres like New York and Boston, say that they would give twice as large a salary to a good reporter as to a good leader-writer. The reporter requires a combination of qualities which only the self-poise, promptness, intelligence, and the wise and gentlemanly courage of an accomplished diplomat could hope to emulate. For this ideal reporter American editors are continually on the lookout, and as continually mourning their inability to find him. The reporter is often a devil's mixture of "eye of neut and toe of frog, adder's fork and blind worm's sting," of the

sort of impudence known in America as "cheek," and of vulgar cleverness. Yet take the class of reporters as a whole, and they are uncommonly intelligent, knowing a good deal of many things, mentally alert, unprejudiced, generous-minded, and with a proper sense of their responsibilities. The obnoxious and dreaded interviewer is merely the general reporter on a particular errand. In America, instead of "writing to *The Times*," people who have anything to say on public or private affairs wait for the interviewer to call upon them, knowing that, with a sure sagacity, the editor will find them out if he wants to hear from them.

In America, news, like yeast, gets stale in a night, and any comparison of the English and American press must be made most carefully from the point of view of national characteristics, with the principle of supply and demand in one's mind. It will not do to listen to the American who says that English newspapers are dull, any more than to the Englishman who calls American papers vulgar. The average English paper has always been edited in the interests of only a portion of the community, but it is steadily appealing to a larger constituency and becoming more democratic, and more of a newspaper. But when in America a paper has been identified with any particular class or interest, as for years the *Boston Advertiser* was, or with cultivated intolerance which makes loud claims to be thought fair-minded, but often betrays the sectarian prejudices and pedanticism of single-eyed specialism, even when most irreproachable for learning, culture, and style, as is the case to-day with the *New York Evening Post* and the *Nation*, the same general characteristics are to be noted as in the great metropolitan journals of London. Only I would say that in America such papers have a distinction above that of English journals in their keener sense of the value of news, and greater activity in its proper collection and preparation. The United States has no such high average of quality as England. But in the few cases in which papers are edited with equal intelligence, they are edited as well with a more desirable animation.

But with more vulgarity and carelessness in the general get-up of the American paper, there is at the same time, in the foremost American newspapers, a more developed and organic life, representing a truly higher conception of the newspaper type. The American newspaper is more completely organized, more structurally divided. At the best, it combines a larger number of adequately sustained features. Always, first and foremost, a newspaper, it gives enough attention to other more serious functions to satisfy readers who care not so much for mere news. So that when a paper seeks its constituency among the cultivated classes, its departments of literary and dramatic criticism are adequate. At all events, this is at times true, but, after all, how rarely of criticism in literature. I am speaking now, of course, solely of the few best papers, not of the average American newspaper, where the dramatic or literary criticism is so glaringly immature and inadequate as to be an insulting travesty of what it should be.

The question of political influence is of quite a different sort, and of more difficulty and importance. As an organ of large political influence, no paper in America can ever attain the importance that *The Times* has held in England; there are too many centres. But more than once I have known papers to show a great and unexpected power in overthrowing not only city but State Governments, in which corrupt political combinations were conducting themselves with a careless, if not actually criminal high-handedness. Usually these were abuses which it had originally served the interest of the papers to investigate simply as news; and afterwards it was needful to their dignity and purse to declare unending war against them. The people, gradually inflamed to eager interest, pricked up their ears for the pleasant titillation of the rare sensation of a really serious scandal; and, this done, the editor congratulated himself that his indignation really was righteous, and that he

was leading the public now at last, as he always hoped to do when he could afford it.

In general, then, it is true of editorial human nature, and particularly of editorial human nature in America, that it prints what pays. Because news pays better in America than in England, the newspaper is more literally worthy of its name in America than in England. The well-considered discussions of large international problems which abound in English papers, and which Americans admire so much, but never read, have no sufficient parallel in American journals for the simple reason that the United States is rarely interested in such.

With all this the fact remains that the newspaper in America is not a satisfactory production, but it is bad as it is because the people have marked a further advance in civilization than the people in any other country; and, because in their power, as a transiently ignorant majority, in the initial stages of self-knowledge they have succeeded in making it their own exponent. Like results will follow in England. As the aspirations of the people grow larger and more assertive they will wrest the organ of the Press from the present manipulators of the key-board, and substitute for the correct and stately resonance of the provincial early Victorian airs, a new, and at first unintelligible, if indeed in any degree concerted, attempt at harmony.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE EARLIEST CIVILIZATION OF BABYLONIA AND EGYPT.

DR. V. VON STRAUSS UND TORNEY, OF DRESDEN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift, Erlangen and Leipzig, Vol. IV., No. 2.*

THE historic East is giving up its dead, and the story of the ruins and remains of its most ancient civilization is even more deeply interesting and instructive for the Biblical student than for the secular historian. In an altogether new sense the classical *Ex Oriente lux* is proving itself true. The recent finds and discoveries in Bible lands have put an altogether new face on many of the oldest phases of history, and pick and spade have been making valuable contributions to Biblical archaeology. In the face of the facts unearthed in the last decade or two, the idea, current in many critical circles, that Abraham and his children and descendants, down to the Exodus, were a wholly rude and uncultured race, is demonstrably incorrect. It is now certain that in Babylonia where the forefathers of the Hebrews lived for many years, the Semites who had emigrated into those districts, had, at a very early age, appropriated and developed further the civilization which the earliest inhabitants of Babylonia, the Summarians and Accadians, then already possessed. This immigration of Semites, the stock and family to which also the Hebrews belonged, began centuries before Terah, the father of Abraham, settled there, and Abraham himself lived there for seventy-five years. In fact, such was the state of civilization of these people that, as early as the Twentieth Century, B. C., the Semitic crowded out of Babylonia the old Turanian Summeric tongue, and in turn became the language of the people, the court, and of literature, the old language being retained only as a dead tongue, by priests and savants. Such is the story now told us by the cuneiform inscriptions found in late years in the Euphrates and Tigris lands.

Just within recent months a new and unexpected turn has been given to this problem by the researches of the Assyriologist of Munich, Prof. Fr. Hommel, who in an autograph volume has furnished data to show that even the oldest civilization of Egypt, which all along has been tacitly accepted as having been indigenous and self-developed, drew largely on Babylo-

nia for its culture and religion. In this way the earliest homes of the ancestors of the Israelites are shown to have been the very original seats of the highest culture developed at that early age. In view of these data the naturalistic idea at the bottom of so much negative Biblical criticism of the day, according to which the Hebrews were originally an exceedingly crude nomadic tribe, without law or letters, and only gradually acquiring the first elements of civilization, is inconsistent with the results of scholarly research. Hommel argues his proposition along four lines, namely by a comparison of sacred places in Babylon and Egypt, then by placing side by side the mythologies of the two countries, and next their languages and writing, and to the satisfaction of many scholars has proved that the dependence of Egyptian culture on the Babylonian prehistoric times is a fact that can no longer be denied. The methods and manners of this argument can be seen from a few examples.

The Babylonia *Eridu*, the sacred place of worship, has the same meaning that the Egyptian Memphis has, namely the "goo place," or, "the place of the good (God)." The most ancient name of *Eridu* namely *Nun-ki*, is *in re*, although not etymologically, the same as the Egyptian *Anu*, the *On* of the Hebrew Bible. A comparison of eighteen divinities of Assyrian mythology with those of the Egyptian shows that, not only in individual names but also in the functions and grouping of these gods and goddesses there is a strong argument and evidence to make it highly probable that the Egyptians in prehistoric times emigrated from Babylonia and notwithstanding that the Nile lands have given peculiar shape and form to their civilization, have retained enough of the Semitic type to demonstrate to the scholarly investigator this origin. The three highest gods in the oldest Assyrian system, for instance, *Anum*, *In-lilla*, and *Bel*, representing heaven, air, and earth, find their counterpart in the Egyptian triad *Nun*, *Shu*, and *Seb*, to whom similar functions are assigned. This agreement extends even to the wives assigned by both systems to these leading divinities.

In regard to the languages of Babylonia and Egypt, the same close connection can be shown. Such prominent authorities as Brugsch and Lagarde have in former years already maintained this relationship. More recently the famous Egyptologist, Professor Erman has compared these languages in detail, and, in regard to grammatical structures and forms, has reached the conclusion that the old Egyptian is developed from a Semitic basis; at least a beginning has been made in showing an agreement also in the lexicon. Erman has shown such an etymological connection in the case of sixty-seven words, and to these Hommel has added some forty more.

In regard to the system of writing in vogue both in Egypt and Babylon, a similar dependence of the former on the latter can be demonstrated with a considerable degree of probability. Hommel has made the singular discovery that thirty-four signs in the Egyptian system have been developed from the old Babylonian. In this way the idea of the original character of the Egyptian writing is seen to be incorrect. The difference between the two systems, which consists largely in this, that the Babylonian used straight lines and cuneiform or wedge-shape characters, while the Egyptians used rounded and curved characters, has been developed from the character of the material upon which these people wrote, and the kind of instruments used. The Babylonians used bricks, cylinders, etc., which, when inscribed, they dried in the sun; the Egyptians, doubtlessly, first wrote on animal skins and papyrus.

It is on the basis of such arguments that Hommel has reached the conclusion, certainly novel in Biblical and Oriental antiquities, namely, that the Egyptian civilization and literature and religion have drawn largely from old Babylonian or Summerian sources. Naturally the new thesis is not without its difficulties; but these are of a character which can doubt-

less be removed by later researches. The facts now seem to be that the Babylonians and those who afterwards became Egyptians dwelt together for a time in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and that this, as is presupposed by the Biblical records, is the oldest seat and centre of civilization. The deeper our convictions are of the Providential guidance of Israel by God, the more we see an educational process in the fact that Abraham spent some seventy years at this ancient centre, and Jacob and his descendants some four hundred years in Egypt.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Antiquity of Chinese Inventions.—Dr. Brewer, of Cambridge, making all allowance for the Chinese inventive, lying faculty, allows them to have been acquainted with the properties of the magnetic needle B. C. 1715; while the early French Jesuit priests, who had no interest in supporting any mythical stories in the land of their adoption, believe trade routes and canals to have been in existence about the same period; that a system of regular marriages had been introduced among the people, and that weaving was understood. There existed banks and bank-notes; gunpowder; a regular calendar reformed 1498 B. C.; a knowledge of lunareclipses; and a division of the people into classes, each wearing a dress distinguished by its colors.—*Scientific American, New York, June 17.*

Diamonds in Auriferous Conglomerate.—The discovery is announced in South Africa of diamonds in auriferous conglomerate at Klerksdorp. The stones, which were of good shape, but green, were discovered in cleaning up the batteries of the Gold Estate Company. Some fifteen stones were taken out, but, owing to the difficulty in recovering the diamonds from the conglomerate without injury to them, it is not believed that this will prove a field for profitable operations.—*Engineering and Mining Journal, June 10.*

Poisoning by Ground Gases.—A curious illustration of the extent to which the subsoil of populous places is permeated by poisonous gases was afforded recently at Govan. Two salesmen in a shop were suddenly taken ill and became unconscious, and in an adjoining house several women fainted and young children became sick. It was ascertained upon investigation that in the process of construction of an underground railway the workmen had reached the neighborhood of these houses, and it would appear that the compressed air used in the process of tunneling had forced the foul air in the subsoil up into the houses. The presence of the foul air was made very evident by an extremely offensive smell.—*British Medical Journal, London, May 27.*

Poison Ivy—How to Cure the Poisoning.—Procure from the drug or other stores where they are sold a *small box of little sugar pills labeled "Rhus tox."* A "hair of the dog that bit you" will cure you. Take six of the little pills at one dose, four doses the first day—morning, noon, evening, and bedtime. The next day the itching will be mollified a degree. The second and third day, take three doses of six pills each dose. You will, by this time, be so free from irritation that you may carelessly take a few pills until nature heals up the sores. As soon as the healing begins, be very chary of taking many of the pills, as they will, in excess of requirement, produce an intolerable, though harmless, itching over the whole body.—*H. M., in Scientific American, New York, June 17.*

Sinai and Syria Before Abraham.—The earliest notices of Palestine on monuments occur in the inscriptions found twelve years ago by De Garzck, at Tell Loh, an important and very ancient city of Babylonia, standing on a mound forty feet high, east of the great canal which joins the Tigris and Euphrates.

Many inscriptions were found describing the building of temples and the piety of these ancient Accadian rulers, and

showing that the deities adored represented the Sun and Moon, the Dawn and Sunset, with the spirits of the mountains, the sea, the earth, and of hell. The inscriptions give an insight into the geography, civilization, and religion of the age, showing that the Accadians were in trading communication with Armenia and Media on the north, with Syria and Tarsus on the northwest. These Accadians were workers in metals, in wood, and in stone; they practised mining; their ships traded to the Red Sea, and splendid temples and palaces were erected. Statues were carved and writing was executed in granite as in clay. The heads of statues found in the ruins present the round skull, the high cheek-bones, the hairless face of a Mongol people, whose language was closely connected with the Turkis, Mongol, and Tartar dialects, still surviving in Central Asia. The type is very similar to that of the *Meu* or Hyskos Kings of Egypt, and the *Meu* who came from Armenia we now know to have spoken, about 1500 B. C., a language akin to that of Hittites and Accadians.

All this civilization existed long before any Semitic civilization arose, and while Abraham and his family at Ua, the capital of Dungi, were shepherds wandering along the Euphrates to Northern Haran.—*Major Conden, in the Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in Biblia, Meriden, Conn., June.*

The Energy of Living Beings.—Prof. R. J. Anderson concluded his course of biology at Queen's College, Galway, by delivering a lecture on the Energy of Living Beings. After illustrating the fact that a living organism is the centre of force, by reference to many phenomena of animals and vegetables, he pointed out that the substance of a living being has the property of constantly receiving, storing, and transmitting energy, and that a living organism manifests properties akin to the silent forces of Nature. An organism might fail to admit forces or accumulate energy that is beneficial to it, and so an undue expenditure of force resulted, leading to the total extinction of the organism. The undue receptivity might be disadvantageous if, in place of being stored up, it became quickly reproduced, so that the forces were simply reflected. The higher organisms were remarkable in their powers of resisting for a time the simple reflection of energy, and in their power of storage and reproduction. The highest of all was the production of new material forces, and evolution of not merely new forms, but of coherent and permanent forms.—*British Medical Journal, London, June 3.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE TESTAMENT OF ABRAHAM.

A NEW LITERARY FIND.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Theologische Literaturzeitung, Leipzig, No. 11.*

An apocalyptic book, dealing with Abraham, is mentioned by Origen in his homily on Luke, in which the statement is made that the angels of righteousness and iniquity engaged in a combat over the salvation or the destruction of the Patriarch. In the Stichometry of Nicephorus and in the Synopsis of Athanasius mention is made of such a book among the Apocrypha of the Old Testament. In both records it is placed among such prominent and representative Apocalypses as the Book of Enoch, the Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the Assumption of Moses, the Book of Eldadad Modad, the Apocalypse of Elias. It was, thus, undoubtedly of Jewish origin and of apocalyptic character. According to the Stichometry of Nicephorus, it contained only 300 *stichoi* and was thus a comparatively small book. In this connection it is doubtful whether this Testament of Abraham is identical with the Apocalypse of Abraham, reported by Epiphanius as having been used by the Gnostic Sethians or with the Apocrypha

of the Three Patriarchs mentioned in the Apostolic Constitutions, VI., 16.

The long-lost writing, which undoubtedly at one time was an influential document in the Early Church, is now claimed to have been found. The well-known English specialist, Montague Rhodes James, has published the text in the series of "Text and Studies," issued by Professor Robinson. He has found it in two Greek versions, one somewhat longer than the other.

As the document in contents and character is significant and representative of the religious and literary thought of the early Greek Church, and has never before been made accessible, a reproduction of the leading thoughts is not a work of supererogation. The entire story treats of the determined refusal of Abraham to die, notwithstanding the repeated commands sent him to submit to the common fate of mankind. First the Archangel Michael is sent to announce to the Patriarch his approaching death. Michael assumes the form of a man of war, is kindly treated by Abraham, and cannot summon up sufficient courage to make his message known. He departs under a pretext, returns to heaven, and declares to God that he could not announce the advent of death to so pious a man. He was at once ordered by God to return to the earth, and perform the work assigned him. In order to make the matter easier, God promises to cause Isaac to dream a dream, which Michael is to interpret. Isaac thereupon dreams that he had seen the Sun and the Moon above him, and that a man had come and had taken away first the Sun and then the Moon. This is interpreted by the Archangel as indicating first the death of Abraham and then of Sarah, Michael himself being the man who had come to take them away. He thereupon tells Abraham that he should follow him. This the latter emphatically declines to do. When Michael reports the failure of his mission to the Lord, he is immediately sent to Abraham again to show to him that he must submit to the common fate of mankind. Michael does as he is commanded. Then Abraham beseeches that God would let him see the entire world and all things, and then he would be ready to die. This prayer is heard. Michael takes him up into the upper air, and exhibits to him the fates of men and the final judgment. Among others he sees a soul in which the good and the bad deeds exactly balance. At Abraham's request, Michael intercedes for this soul, and it is saved. Abraham is then taken home again. Michael then urgently reminds him that now he should consent to depart. But the Patriarch still refuses to die, and Michael reports this fact to God. Thereupon God sends another messenger, namely Death, but orders him to assume a friendly appearance. Death thereupon assumes the shining form of an Archangel. But this, too, does not effect the end desired. Abraham still refuses to go. Then ensues a long discussion between Abraham and Death, until the latter at last accomplishes his end by a trick. He tells Abraham that he will receive life and strength if he will kiss his [*i. e.*, Death's] hand. This the Patriarch does, and at once dies. His soul is at once carried by Michael and a host of angels into Paradise, while his body is buried near the oak Mamre.

Whether this document is really the one mentioned by Origen can be fairly doubted, as its contents do not cover the thought mentioned by the Church Father, and because the angels are represented in the Apocalypse as struggling over the salvation and the destruction of Abraham. Mr. James, however, strongly defends the identity of these writings, urging that Origen had in mind the struggle of the angels over the soul, the good and bad deeds of which equally balanced, and had transferred this thought to the entire Apocalypse. But be this as it may, the new find is an interesting addition to our knowledge of that unique class of Apocalypses so current in the Early Church and which add so materially to our knowledge of the life and soul of that period.

ESOTERIC BUDDHISM: A REPLY.

A. P. SINNETT.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Nineteenth Century, London, June.

ON any subject connected with the sacred literature of the East, Prof. Max Müller writes—for English readers—with great authority. His article, therefore, on Esoteric Buddhism* will, no doubt, have been accepted but too widely as fatal to the system of thought identified with the expression. Summed up in a few words, his argument is that Buddhism cannot contain any teaching hitherto kept secret, because the books hitherto published do not disclose any secrets of the kind. If they had done so, where would have been the secrecy? If any one says "There is an esoteric side to Buddhism," it is equivalent to saying there is a view of the subject which is not found in the books.

But the present attack is further embarrassing in this way. It rests chiefly on an unfavorable survey of Madame Blavatsky's career, associated with criticisms of her book, "Isis Unveiled." That was written some years before Esoteric Buddhism was formulated, and Madame Blavatsky was not the writer who formulated that system. Prof. Max Müller's "clever, wild, and excitable girl" was close on sixty when the term Esoteric Buddhism was first brought into use by my book with that title, published in 1883. What she really founded was the Theosophical Society for the study, among other objects, of Eastern religions; and when Prof. Max Müller proceeds to find fault with "Isis Unveiled," and criticises that interesting and suggestive work by picking out a Greek word that is incorrectly written, fancying in that way to cast discredit on a scheme of philosophy, promulgated years after "Isis" was written, in a book by another author, the misdirection of his fault-finding is on a level with the pettiness of the criticism itself. In so far as Prof. Max Müller's present article is directed to discredit Esoteric Buddhism, his rapid sketch of Madame Blavatsky's career is wholly irrelevant from A to Z.

Prof. Max Müller says "No one can study Buddhism unless he learns Sanskrit and Pāli." No one can comprehend Buddhism, he goes on unconsciously to show us, by virtue merely of scholarship in those tongues. He may do useful work in the preparation of translations for students who deal with living thought rather than with dead language, but Madame Blavatsky with all her literal inaccuracy has done a great deal more than the Sanskrit professor to interpret Eastern thinking, and what are her verbal blunders beside the confusion of the whole attack now made upon her? "She certainly showed great shrewdness in withdrawing herself and her description of Esoteric Buddhism from all possible control and contradiction. Her Buddhism, she declared, was not a Buddhism which ordinary scholars might study in the canonical books; hers was Esoteric Buddhism." She did nothing of the sort, she never used the term Esoteric Buddhism, except in her "Secret Doctrine," and then only to find fault with my use of it.

In "Isis" she wrote, "It is not in the dead letter of Buddhistic sacred literature that scholars may hope to find the true solution of the metaphysical subtleties of Buddhism," but she was not then engaged in developing the system now called Esoteric Buddhism.

All of us who have been concerned one way or another with the movement have acknowledged the immense services Madame Blavatsky rendered in bridging the chasm which separated modern thought from esoteric enlightenment. But with Theosophy itself, as a guide through the mazes of existence, Madame Blavatsky's merits and demerits have nothing at all to do.

Beyond whatever written records exist, there are traditional

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VII., No. 5, p. 125 for a digest of this article.

beliefs and views of nature among certain people in India that had not been published anywhere till the current Theosophical movement began. I got at these by living in India and coming into relation with those who entertained them. Prof. Max Müller, without stopping to think how his statement corroborates my position, says there is nothing of all this in the sacred books. Of course not; but to a greater extent than Prof. Max Müller imagines, all this is darkly hinted at in the sacred books. No one could pick up these hints unless he were first instructed in the esoteric doctrine, but to anyone who knows something of this, the allusions are apparent.

Rarely have scholars blundered more absurdly than in dealing with the records of Buddha's death, and in reading *au pied de la lettre* the story of his fatal illness supervening on a meal of dried boar's flesh. Common sense ought to have been startled at the notion that the diet of so ultra-confirmed a vegetarian as a Hindoo religious teacher must be, could be invaded by so gross an article as roast pork. But worshipers of the letter which killeth are apt to lose sight of common sense. In reality, boar's flesh is an Oriental symbol for esoteric knowledge, derived from the boar Avatar of Vishnu; and even more glaring reference to esoteric mysteries are embodied in the Akankheyya Sutta, where Buddha describes the various attainments open to a Bhikkhu, or disciple who has joined his order. But esoteric teaching is necessary to render this intelligible. And the *White Lotus of Dharma*, edited by Prof. Max Müller, refers also to the magical faculties of the Buddhist adept, while Ananda was not allowed to sit in the first convocation till he had performed the "miracles" recognized as qualifying him to be regarded as an Arhat. The public writings do not say *how* an aspirant is to acquire the abnormal knowledge and powers necessary for such achievements. The real esoteric knowledge, never written down, but handed from master to pupil in the process of initiation, is alone competent to give practical guidance; but, as we see, the authority of the canonical books can be quoted as showing that the achievements are recognized as attainable.

Inasmuch, however, as Prof. Max Müller says no word concerning the views or system of philosophy set forth in "Esoteric Buddhism," one can hardly complain that he has travestied or misrepresented them. He has talked up in the air about something else, and, as the article stands, it reads like an attack on the undulatory theory of light, grounded on a contention that Sir Isaac Newton mismanaged the mint.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATING FOR REVENGE.

F. W. GRUNOW.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Die Grenzboten, Leipzig, No. 22.

ERNEST LAVISSE, the Paris professor of history and philosophy, has been elected to a seat among the Forty Immortals.

The French journals have pointed out his wonderful eloquence, and the energy with which he worked for the national regeneration of his people. Now, the greatest part of the French nation understand by this regeneration not only a renewed physical vigor, moral strength, and warlike ability, but also the war of revenge against Germany, and the regaining of Alsace-Lorraine. The Germans do not understand this fully. Yet it is a matter which ought to be more generally known. It is perhaps excusable that during the first few years after the terrible war the children were taught to look with dislike upon the victorious neighboring nation; but that this practice of sowing the dragon's teeth of hate in the hearts of youth should be continued even now, is all the more incompre-

hensible because the public schools bear a still more official character than in Germany. It is certainly dangerous practice to teach the youth of the country that treaties are only made to be broken.

A proper light is thrown upon the *instruction morale et civique* by the fact that French patriotism excuses the military officer who discards the *parole d'honneur* given to the enemy—an offense for which he would forever lose caste in Germany. I cannot do better than give some extracts from the French school-books. It will cure the more indolent among my readers of the fond idea that the thought of revenge is a thing of the past in France.

In a volume of lyrical poems,* to be read in public schools, and recommended very warmly by the authorities, William I., who was so simple-minded and kind-hearted that his lowliest subjects had access to him, is described as a fitting descendant of the proud Attila, as a man who revelled in bloodshed and cruelties, and whose greatest pleasure was to point his guns at sick persons and children. In the foot-notes of the book the readers are told to look forward to the day of revenge.

In the "Little Reader,"† a booklet intended for children of six and seven years, we find such sentences: ". . . The Germans came in great numbers to Paris, but dared not attack it. When they saw that the city would not capitulate, they shelled it for a whole month. Is it brave to shell a city? . . . May every Frenchman, rich or poor, become a good soldier, to defend his country—and to avenge it!" In a hand-book of the French language, published by the General Inspector of Public Schools, we read the following: "I can read, write, and cipher. There is something else that I have learned: I love my country, I will never forget that black spot on the map in the north-east of France (Sedan)."

In Morlet and Richardot's Grammar, the war of revenge is taught in a tasteful manner by parsing the following sentences: "You know, my children, Grandpa says, that a piece is wanting from the map of France. When Grandpa thinks of this, he becomes downhearted, and a tear runs into his white beard. But when he looks at you, then his hope revives. Remember the duty which devolves on you when you grow up."

A little book of historical sketches,‡ which does not go further than 1789, nevertheless contains an appendix, with a map, upon which Germany is pictured as beginning east of Alsace-Lorraine—these provinces being marked in dark colors—and the following explanation: "France has lost her two most beautiful provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. France will need you some time. When it calls you, be worthy of your nation's fame." Another book§ contains the following answers, which must be learned by heart: "If every one of us does his duty, then the Republic will be strong enough to regain its lost brothers, the lost brothers in Alsace-Lorraine." And also: "A strong Republic will retake Alsace and Lorraine." This last sentence ends the book, and thus appears to be the *ne plus ultra* of "moral" instruction.

All this cannot be without the desired influence upon the youthful mind. In the end only a few men will bring about the war, but the whole nation will enter upon it heart and soul. It would be well for us to remember the iron firmness of Bismarck, which even Jules Favre admired when he met the Chancellor on Sept. 20, 1870, at the Chateau Rothschild. Favre painted in glowing colors the peaceful intentions of the young Republic—the coming brotherhood of nations. But Bismarck had known the French people all his life, and he quietly replied:

* Inspector of Schools Gustave Merlet, 1890.

† Néel, seventh edition, silver-medal, Exposition 1889.

‡ "Biographies des hommes illustres." Ninth edition, 1888. Blanchet.

§ "L'Instruction morale et civique." Laloi. Twenty-seventh edition.

You are mistaken, Monsieur. Even if we did not take a single square foot of ground from you, you would never forgive us for having beaten you. You would think of revenge night and day, therefore, we must secure ourselves as best we can.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS CAUSE.

JAMES R. RANDALL.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Southern States, Baltimore, June.

NO man in the world's history has been more discussed relatively than Jefferson Davis, and as long as the bloody Confederate drama shall engage the attention of historians, his name and fame will inspire controversy, tintured with the praise or blame of friend or foe. Out of the immense mass of testimony now available and on record, a just digest will be made hereafter, and a proper verdict rendered of the cause he incarnated. I believe that future ages will hold him and his mission in greater reverence than the present time, because he was the champion of local self-government or Home Rule, as opposed to absolutism or centralization of power, and because the day will come when the conservative elements of the South must be appealed to for the salvation of constitutional Government at the North.

There is no intention herewith to rouse ancient hopes or to encourage resentment, any more than to unsettle the fraternity of sections or to impair the designs of a union of the States, or the perpetuity of the Union. The South in line with Jefferson Davis is content with the present status, has no desire to transform it, and in case of emergency would prove her sincerity. She recognizes the freedom of the negro, and can stand his suffrage if the North can do so. She shrewdly comprehends that if the North had known what was to follow, the negro would never have had the ballot at all, and she recollects that the first disfranchisement of the brother in black was engineered by a Republican Congress and President to save the civilization of the District of Columbia. She admits that secession, however right in law, was inopportune and disastrous when pushed to combat against overwhelming odds. She knows that her military honor is safe, and she will be forever proud of her heroic dead, however high or modest in rank or achievement. She knows, that under the new union she has developed, materially, intellectually, and politically, beyond what was practicable in the past. She knows that her future is boundless in promise. She has no quarrel with the North in any improper way; but, on the contrary, proposes socially, diplomatically, martially, and mentally, in all the avenues of copartnership to seek the common glory and progress of the Republic and the majesty of the Union on sea and land. She would not take any fibre of the wreath from the brows of Lincoln or Grant, and remembers that her discomfiture came largely from the potency or prowess of a Kentuckian, a Tennessean, and a Virginian—Lincoln, Farragut, and Thomas. Outside of all occasional gush and sentiment, she is devoted to this Union. It suits her very well; and if she once forcibly attempted to dissolve it, and was baffled in the enterprise, she perceives the providential thwarting, and only insists that, however unwise the effort may have been, the undertaking was not treachery. And because of this inextinguishable insistence she pays her last tribute to the dust of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Davis, strange to say, was born in Kentucky, not far from the natal place of Abraham Lincoln. It was a curious coincidence, too, that, when Lincoln volunteered for the Black Hawk War, Davis, then a lieutenant in the regular army, swore him into service. How little did either of them imagine what marvelous relations they would hold toward one another within three decades! It is astonishing how fateful men cross each other's orbits. Lincoln became the arbiter, in human speech,

of the destinies of Jefferson Davis. When they met for the first time nothing could have been more preposterous in the fancy. Who could have supposed for an instant that they would "go sounding down the ages" antagonistically as the civil champions of their time?

The career of Jefferson Davis, up to the war period of 1860, was exceptionally brilliant. He won scholarly distinction in youth. He did not fear to meet upon the hustings, in early manhood, the most renowned orators of the day, and he kept the field in that contention. He was not surpassed in skill and daring by any officer or soldier in the Mexican War. He was not outclassed by any Senator of the United States—and there were giants in that Senate—nor by any Secretary of War, although in partisan vindictiveness his name has been obliterated from the arch of the grand bridge near Washington, which was constructed during his official term. This was impotent rage, for the removal of the statue of Brutus made Brutus more memorable, and Marino Faliero is all the more memorable because his picture as Doge of Venice was turned insultingly to the wall.

Because of his transcendent qualities in all public duties, and in spite of the fact that he protested against the extreme secession wing of his people, and that he was up to 1861 so exalted a patriot that no less an individual than Benjamin F. Butler strove to nominate him over Douglass for the Presidency, he was almost instinctively chosen to be the chief executive of the Confederate States. He did, as Mr. Stephens had done—opposed secession with all his powers until his State withdrew from the Union, and then, recognizing that paramount allegiance, cast in his lot with her, to sink or swim, survive or perish; and when Charles O'Connor proposed to try the issue of treason, in 1867, before Chief-Justice Chase and a Federal court, the victorious Government, who held him in bondage, cautiously retired from that arbitrament, and though Mr. Davis grieved at the failure of his captors to meet the charge judicially, no man ever had a more tremendous verdict in his favor.

As to his conduct of the war, in a civic station, men of prominence will differ to the end. There is, at any rate, no question of his lofty intelligence and intrepidity. Mr. Davis might have improved opportunities if he had had a less dominant personality, and if he had not cherished the idea of his surpassing military talents.

Frederick the Great, who had much of the sceptic in his composition, said, "the great battles were fought beyond the stars." The Ruler of the Universe is also the Lord of Glory. The South was to be widowed and vanquished by the edict of the Almighty. Greatly may she have sinned. Tremendous were her punishment and expiation. The North was not sinless. She has not escaped unscathed. The South may be morally victorious if she be worthy of her best estate, and in the future the North may need her aid in many ways for the preservation of all that was ostensibly fought for in that section.

After his detention and release Mr. Davis sought in various ways to support his family, until happily Mrs. Dorsey bequeathed him her beautiful estate at Beauvoir on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Mississippi. There he lived to a very advanced age in quiet dignity and intellectual industry, comforted by his devoted wife and daughter. There, too, he prepared his history of the events of the war. And then the end came at New Orleans. He passed away gently, serenely, trustfully. The whole South mourned him, and many kind and appreciative words were spoken of him, East and West. He had craved no pardon, asked no amnesty, made no excuse, and was, therefore, constructively, not a citizen of the Republic, but he had urged his people to be loyal to the Union as it was, without apologizing for or being ashamed of what the men of the Confederacy had done, and what the women of the Confederacy had endured.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Burne-Jones (Edward): His Art and Influence. Mary R. L. Bryce. *Blackwood's Magazine*, Edinburgh, June, 8 pp.

A VERY appreciative criticism, in which the writer, while reluctantly compelled to decide that the religious spirit in art is lost to us, sees in Burne-Jones's work the direct expression in art of the silently working force which has eloquently been called the "spiritualization of thought." The writer, while admiring, recognizes that his style is too pure to be popular, too sad to attract the many.

Huygens (Constantin). Emile Michel. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, June, 40 pp.

A BIOGRAPHICAL paper on the celebrated Holland statesman of the Seventeenth Century, who was at the same time the most brilliant figure in Dutch literary history. His talents were more varied, and his general accomplishments more remarkable than those of any other person of his age, the greatest age in the history of the Netherlands. As a poet, Huygens shows a finer sense of form than any other Dutch writer; the language, in his hands, becomes as flexible as Italian. No complete collection of his writings exists.

Ogier (Francois) and the Journal of the Congress of Münster. G. Valbert. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, June, 12 pp.

At Münster was signed, in 1648, the famous Peace of Westphalia, which terminated the Thirty-Years War. The Congress which framed the Treaty sat for nearly five years. Ogier, who was almoner to the Count of Avaux, one of the French plenipotentiaries, resided at Münster from 1643 to 1647, and being employed by the Count in many things, became acquainted with a great many details of the Congress. During these four years Ogier kept a journal, which has just been published, and an analysis of it with an account of the author are here given.

Wagner (Richard), His Relation to Politics. Houston Stewart Chamberlain. *Bayreuth Blätter*, Bayreuth, No. 6.

THE genial composer has exercised great influence over the life of the Germans, and it is, therefore, of interest to know how he thought politically. He has been accused of having been in his youth a disciple of the anarchism of Bakunin's school. That is not true. He was, perhaps, interested in the revolutionary movement of 1848-49, but he wished only for peace, and always wanted to preserve the monarchy. We must not forget that there are many men in important positions to-day in Saxony who fought on the barricades in May, 1849, and were even members of the provisional government!

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Academicians (Our) and Their Associates. George Moore. *New Review*, London, June, 10 pp.

SEVERELY criticises the quality, as a whole, of the pictures exhibited at the Academy this year, which are said to mark a general decadence of English Art, even the elder Academicians having failed to produce anything worthy to arrest attention. The writer further asserts that the attempt to popularize art in England has tended only to vulgarize it.

Ariosto (Lodovico), The Satires of. Andrea Dall'Oglio. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, May 16, pp. 44.

A STUDY of the Satires of Ariosto, which, although they are less known to English-speaking people than his "Orlando Furioso," yet have the great merit of portraying him exactly as he was. They show that among other excellent qualities the poet had noble independence of character, and loved liberty with a jealous fondness. It was the love of liberty which prevented his marrying till towards the end of his life.

Art, Personality in. G. H. Page. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 8 pp.

THIS article aims to be a contribution to a science of criticism, and as a first step suggests that the critic should distinguish between a writer's method, his creative power, and his personality. On this latter point the writer seeks to establish that a man's personality may appear in his novels consciously or unconsciously, and he contends that the conscious obtrusion of the author's personality upon his readers is in all cases inexcusable, while admitting that some writers,

as Charles Lamb and Washington Irving, owed all their success to their potent personal attractiveness.

Baltimore, The Woman's College of. Frank Roscoe Butler. *The Southern States*, Baltimore, June, 13 pp. Illustrated.

IN this paper the writer discusses the general influences of college education for women, gives a history of the establishment and working of the college under notice, treats of the "group system" adopted in its curriculum, dwells strongly on the system of physical training which is its specialty, and of the moral influences of association of a body of young women, all serious and aspiring enough to have passed the college standard. The paper concludes with a notice of the president, the Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., whose portrait is given in full-page illustration.

Books of Manners Published at the Time of the Renaissance. Edmond Bonaffé. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, June, 23 pp.

AN account of several manuals of good behavior which appeared in the Sixteenth Century, the precursor of which was a little book by Erasmus, entitled "*Civilitas Morum Puerilium*," printed at Basle in 1530. Some of his directions show that what we call refinement had not advanced very far, since at table almost all food was carried to the mouth with the fingers. A good deal is said about the use of knives now and then, but rarely anything about the use of a spoon, while of forks there is no mention.

Books (The Twenty-five Best). *Revue Bleue*, Paris, June 3, pp. 2.

THE *Revue*, having in its issue of the 11th of last February, asked its readers to name what, in the opinion of each, were the twenty-five best books, here gives the result of the inquiry, to which a very great number of answers—800 in all—were received. Some of the answers not having complied with conditions named, there remained 764 which are here summarized. Victor Hugo received the largest number of votes, 616: the Bible, 381, and Virgil, 207. But Zola received 194, more than Rousseau, or Taine, or The Imitation of Jesus Christ, or Horace, or the elder Dumas, or George Sand, or Dickens, or Lesage.

Dictionaries (American). Theodor Stanton. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 7 pp.

AFTER a cursory notice of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, the writer devotes himself to a very favorable notice of the *Century Dictionary*, giving a résumé of the preface to the work, and describing its leading features.

Fiction, The Craving for. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M. P. *Nineteenth Century*, June, 16 pp.

THE writer aims to present an intelligible view of the reasons which prompt to the almost universal indulgence in fiction to the neglect of more serious books, and finds a measurable consolation in the fact that the general tendency of English fiction is moral. But, while admitting that the novel affords the easiest means of intellectual recreation, he objects very pertinently that the gratification is not lasting, and strongly recommends to young persons to "read anything bearing on a definite object," following his inclinations in the choice of subjects.

Folk-Lore and Ethnology. S. R. Steinmetz. *De Gids*, Amsterdam, May.

THIS deals with the value of folk-lore and ethnology in relation to comparative historical literature. The author deplores that most ethnological works are written too much for laymen, intended to be pleasant reading-matter alone, and do not allow an earnest study of the subject. He acknowledges, however, that G. L. Gomme, Sir John Lubbock, Mannhardt, Frazer, and Lang have done much for the critical sifting of folk-lore.

Kalevala and the National Epics of the Finns. H. Weil. *Journal des Savants*, Paris, April, 10 pp.

AN analysis of a book published not long ago at Rome on the *Kalevala*, and other epics, which are for the people of Finland what the Iliad and Odyssey were for the ancient Greeks. The book, written by an accomplished Hellenist, is a study of the *Kalevala*, which was put together in our time, that is since 1835, by combining a large number of separate Finnish songs. The question is raised as to what light this fact sheds on the origin of the Homeric epics.

Lyric Poetry, The Evolution of, in the Nineteenth Century. Ferdinand Brunetière. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, June 3, pp. 9.

M. BRUNETIERE, who a few days ago was elected a member of the French Academy, here continues his course of lectures on the

subject treated of, the present paper being devoted to three French lyrical poets, De Heredia, Sully Prudhomme, and François Coppée. These able and interesting lectures are part of a free course delivered at the Sorbonne in Paris, and this is the fourteenth of the course.

Orpheus (A Modern). Mel. R. Colquitt. *Godey's Magazine*, New York, June, 4 pp.

THE subject of this paper is Francis Saltus Saltus, the latter-day-Greek poet, who died in June, 1889, and now lies at rest in "Sleepy Hollow," at Tarrytown, on the Hudson. His works are now being published by his father in sumptuous style. So far four volumes have been published since the poet's death. These form but a small part of the mass of manuscripts left by this prodigious worker, of whom the writer says "gradually this gifted man is coming into his kingdom, and in a few years all will delight to do him reverence."

Press (The) of London. Ernest von Heilbraun. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, No. 21.

THE writer declares that nowhere in the world does the press express the opinions of the people so truly as in England, and that the influence wielded by it is very great, far greater than either in France or Germany. The English press is also free from corrupt practices. He finds in the English war-correspondent a proof that this most unwarlike people have a morbid craving for stories of bloodshed and incendiarism. The war-correspondent panders to this lowest instinct of the London masses.

State School Teachers, Superannuation of. T. J. Macnamara. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 13 pp.

ENGLAND is one of the four European countries which have not yet adopted a retiring pension for their school-teachers. For many years this State stood absolutely pledged to provide retiring allowances for aged and worn-out teachers, and 758 persons are actually in receipt of Government doles of £20, £25, or £30 per annum under this provision. The younger generation of teachers prefers no such claim, but urges the pressing need for the establishment of a scheme to which they themselves shall be largely contributory. A committee has had the matter under advisement, and has submitted its proposals to the present administration which is expected to invite the attention of the House to it some time during its tenure of office.

Stevenson (Robert Louis), Some Aspects of the Work of. Janetta Newton-Robinson. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 10 pp.

DEALS with every phase of Mr. Stevenson's style, the writer hardly knowing which phase of it deserves the highest appreciation. In fact, as the writer herself says: "The impulse to speak at all springs from the delight of an admiring sympathy."

University Teaching East and West. The Rev. S. A. Barnett. *New Review*, London, June, 10 pp.

MAN'S need everywhere, says the writer, is first, fear of God or sense of duty; second, humanity; third, higher teaching; and by this latter he means, not the teaching that will enable one to earn a better livelihood, but the teaching that will enable one to live better. The writer further defines higher teaching as that teaching which teaches every subject as part of a greater whole. This is what University education should be. Its object is to fit the student to learn. With regard to University Extension in England, the writer holds that, left to popular support, its purpose will be degraded, and the popular lecturer supplant the thorough teacher.

POLITICAL.

Belgium, The Revision of the Constitution of. Luigi Palma. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, May 15, pp. 33.

A CAREFUL examination of the recent Belgian crisis, which ended in the constitutional changes granting universal suffrage, with plural votes to certain classes of voters. The author thinks it is too soon to judge what will be the effect of these changes, which, in his opinion, are an interesting experiment for all civilized nations, but is inclined to anticipate happy results therefrom.

Colonies, Tariffs, and Trades Treaties. *Blackwood's Magazine*, Edinburgh, June, 17 pp.

TAKES for its text the delay of the Canadian Government in ratifying the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty, recently negotiated by the British Ambassador at Paris, associated officially with the High Commissioner of Canada, mainly on the grounds of the insertion in the treaty of the "most favored nation" clause, and goes on to discuss the steps by which the colonies have arrived at their present points of view regarding their own tariffs, and the treaties by which Great

Britain has sought to bind them, mainly with the object of guarding against treaties which would discriminate against herself. The paper presents a complete history of England's gradual relaxation of all efforts to control the colonies in respect of fiscal and commercial matters.

Fur-Seal Question, A Naturalist's View of. Ph. Sclater. *Nineteenth Century*, New York, June, 8 pp.

AFTER a short history of the fur-seal, and the genus of marine carnivora to which it belongs, and of the extirpation by indiscriminate slaughter, the writer, while urging that the United States cannot exercise any legitimate supervision over their capture in the open sea, contends nevertheless that such capture, involving as it does the destruction of bearing females, should be put a stop to, by an understanding between the United States and the other nations interested, the seals being declared domestic animals, and the United States paying a reasonable compensation for the privileges thus obtained.

Ireland, Is Home Rule Needed for? W. J. O'N. Daunt. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 12 pp.

THE author answers his question here propounded with a most emphatic "yes." He quotes the authority of Mr. Under-Secretary Cooké for the statement that no country in the world ever made such rapid advances in agriculture, in manufactures, in wealth and prosperity as Ireland made in eighteen years preceding the Union, and he argues that the Union was purposely designed to arrest the prosperity of the country and render it more easy to govern. Since the Union, absenteeism and the consequent drain on Irish resources is credited with having impoverished Ireland to a serious extent, which enormous extortion has further aggravated.

Newfoundland Crisis (Another). Percy A. Hurd. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 4 pp.

EMPHASIZES the facts that the Anglo-French difficulty in Newfoundland is no nearer a solution than it was eight years ago when the Colony rejected Lord Granville's French agreement, that the French will not give way, and that the English, bound by treaty, cannot. The writer thinks that a little "sweet reasonableness" on the part of the Colony, and cordial coöperation with the Home Government, might result in England and France being brought together in a final court of arbitration on the whole question.

Parliamentarism and Corruption. Paul Dehn. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, No. 20.

TWENTY years ago Bamberger said* that, within ten years, our Government would be in the hands of parliamentary parties, and that our Ministers would then come "from out of the free, great world," instead of being taken from the "bureaucratic nurseries." And the writer undertakes to show what this "freedom" is, by pointing to the "terrible corruption of the Parliaments of France, the United States, the South American Republics, and even England," and holds that the same corruption will reign in Germany if the Germans hand over the country to the politicians.

Parliamentary Questions. Edgar Bourlouton. *Correspondant*, Paris, May 25, 14 pp.

IN consequence of the Panama scandal and the approaching end of the present Chamber of Deputies, there have been suggestions about changes in the Constitution of the Republic. Three of these questions are here discussed: (1) The ineligibility of Deputies whose terms are expiring. (2) A partial election of Deputies at each election, the legislative body being divided into classes like the Senate of the United States. (3) The power of dissolution granted to the President.

Parliaments, Reform of. Editorial. *Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, No. 21, 7 pp.

THE writer ridicules the idea that Universal Suffrage is in danger. But the present system of choosing representatives is, he thinks, extremely unjust. It has led to the rise of that most obnoxious of all vocations, the professional politician, who never works in the interest of the people, but only for the good of the party. He thinks it is time that Germany had a Reichstag which will have at heart the social interests of the people instead of the advancement of political ideas."

Protection and the Empire. Walter Frewen Lord. *Nineteenth Century*, London, June, 13 pp.

ADVOCATES commercial union between England and her colonies with a return of the former to Protection; an arrangement by which the colonists would be assured of the English market for their raw

products, and England assured of her colonial markets for her manufactures. This is Imperial policy, and the best for every section of the Empire. England's free-trade policy would have been all very well if other nations had "played fair," but they will not and it is folly for England to persist in it alone.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian World (the), Unity of. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, May 16, pp. 20.

AWARDING high praise to a work on Christian Unity, recently written by a Swiss Protestant, Ernest Naville, of Geneva, who maintains with much force that, while external conformity between the different branches of the Christian Church is not possible, there may yet be brought about so much unity of spirit as will do away with all persecutions or bitter and contemptuous words on account of differences as to dogmas, ceremonies, and ecclesiastical polity.

Micah, The Book of. Dr. W. H. Kusters. *Theologisch Tydschrift*, Leiden, May.

THIS is a refutation of Dr. Elhorst's explanation of the Book of Micah. Elhorst thinks that these prophecies have been put together in a wrong manner, and gives the following reading: I, 1-16; II, 1-5; III, 1-5; II, 6-11; III, 6-11; II, 12; III, 12; but Dr. Kusters thinks this rather arbitrary and dangerous, and believes that it will not make the prophecies of Micah any clearer.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Aerial Navigation. J. Fleury. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, June, 25 pp.

THIS article, partly historical, examines at some length, the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the navigation of the air, and, while acknowledging that there are still difficult problems to be solved before air-ships can be used with ease and safety, comes to the conclusion that the Twentieth Century will see great advances in aerial navigation, so much so that regular communication between different parts of the globe may be expected.

Oxyhydrogen Gas and the Invention of P. Garuti. A. V. Vecchi. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, May 16, pp. 13.

A SCIENTIFIC explanation of the invention of Pompeo Garuti, of Milan, who, by charging a dynamo by means of falling water with a wheel as its motor, obtains, at a marvelously small expense, electricity from the water; that is, the water is decomposed into its two constituent elements, hydrogen and oxygen, which pass absolutely pure into separate receptacles, ready to combine, and thus produce oxyhydrogen gas, which, whether it acts directly as a motor or as a means of heating water and changing it into vapor, and then into a motive force, is superior to all other combustibles for reducing metals, fusing, and soldering, and for purposes of illumination.

Railroads (Russian) in Asia, Their Importance to International Traffic. F. Immanuel. *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, Gotha, May.

ALTHOUGH the projected Siberian railways will undoubtedly assist very materially in opening up that country, Siberia can never hope for such phenomenal development as the United States of America, because it will always be chiefly colonized from Russia itself. For the international traffic the railroad will certainly be of far less importance than is at present supposed by its optimistic advocates. The cheap rates for maritime freight carrying and the extraordinary development of the German, English, and French steamship companies will make it exceedingly difficult for the railroad to compete, especially as Russia lacks the capital to offer very low rates.

Trans-Caucasia, Researches in. Dr. Waldemar Belck. *Der Globus*, Braunschweig, No. 23.

IN these descriptions of his travels in the Caucasian provinces Dr. Belck complains bitterly of the restrictions and supervision of the Russian officials. They appeared utterly unable to comprehend that he was there merely for the purpose of making historical researches. He wished to photograph the ruins of Ani, the ancient Armenian capital, but permission was denied to him. The Russians took him for a Prussian officer in disguise, and even prohibited him from making notes in his diary. A policeman always was near to prevent him from writing.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Agricultural Colony (The) of Sainte-Foy. Alfred André. *Revue Chrétienne*, Paris, June, 11 pp.

ON the 11th of June this year occurred the fiftieth anniversary

of the foundation of the Agricultural Colony, started at Sainte-Foy, in France, as an asylum for Protestant children who are criminal or vicious. This history of the colony and the excellent work it has accomplished is prepared by the president of the society which has charge of the Asylum, and which has numbered among its officers some of the most distinguished French Protestants of our time.

Chuwasians (the), Curious Customs Among. Paul v. Stenin. *Globus*, No. 20, Braunschweig.

IN the province of Orenburg and adjoining "governments" of the eastern part of European Russia live a curious people whose origin is still a matter of conjecture. Although they were, rather forcibly, converted to the Orthodox Greek Church in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, they still retain their belief in the heathen deities, whom they worship in the guise of good and evil spirits, and whom they propitiate with gifts offered at the suggestion of the sorcerers, the hereditary priesthood. The most singular part of their belief is that the souls of men live somewhere in a beautiful country until a babe is born, when upon the incantation of the witches a soul is forced to take its abode in the new human being.

Expulsion (The) of the Moors of Andalusia and Valencia. Manuel Serrano-Ganz. *La Revista Contemporanea*, May.

WHEN Ferdinand and Isabella conquered the Moors of Granada, they guaranteed to the vanquished race perfect freedom of religion. The treaty was, however, soon violated by the Christians, although the Moors lived in comparative security for nearly a century longer. In an evil hour the bigoted Phillip II. prohibited the Moors from speaking their language, wearing their ancient dress, or worshipping in their accustomed manner. A general rebellion was the result, which was quelled with much bloodshed. The Moors became Christians in name, and remained the only race in Spain which lived by its industry, while the rest of the nation felt the bad effects of the excessive riches imported from the colonies, which became the curse of the country. But, because these valuable people remained Moslems at heart, Phillip III. in 1609 expelled them to Africa. Over two hundred thousand people were thus deprived of their homes and well-earned property. That this was quite unnecessary for the peace of the country is proved by the fact that these Moors remained Spaniards at heart for centuries after, and strangers among their own race in Africa.

Cremation. Alfred S. Newman, M.A. *Westminster Review*, London, June.

THE writer reviews in concise style the customs of the ancients in the disposal of their dead, passing thence to the revival of the custom of cremation in modern times, and discussing the two objections which hinder its general adoption—the religious, and what he holds of more importance, the scientific, objection that the process would impose a final bar to the detection of crime.

Crime and Punishment. By (1) The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, (2) C. H. Hopwood, Q. C., (3) H. B. Poland, Q. C. *New Review*, London, June, 14 pp.

SIR HENRY HAWKINS dwells on the inequality of sentences imposed for like offenses, and advocates the framing of a code designed to secure practical uniformity.

Sergeant Hopwood deprecates every element of vindictiveness in the punishment of offenders, and expresses disapproval of the tendency to heap up terms of imprisonment in arithmetical progression for repeated offenses. The law must be vindicated, but the poor wretch should have a chance of reclamation. He strongly condemns police supervision of discharged criminals.

Sergeant Poland is of opinion that a wide discretion must be left to the Court, and says it is impossible to lay down any rules which will prevent sentences being very unequal.

Imprisonment (Unjust), Recompense for. Chief-Justice Raimisch. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, No. 18.

THE eminent Judge acknowledges that the laws on this subject need revising in Germany. But who is to be recompensed? "Every man who is not proved guilty is not thereby also proved innocent. Juries and judges are more inclined to give the accused the benefit of the doubt than the law. And it would certainly not be right to establish a Government prize for criminals whose clever counsel manage to raise a doubt in the mind of the jury." The article is of special interest to American readers because it contains a German parallel to the Carlyle Harris murder case.

Middlemen and Parasites. Henry Arthur Jones. *New Review*, London, June, 10 pp.

By the term "middleman" the writer indicates that class of people whose greed prompts them to stick themselves into positions where they are of no use to the public but where they can levy toll for their own private advantage at the public expense. Thus considered, the terms "middleman" and parasite are practically synonymous. The paper is in great part a dissertation on profitless occupations, which benefit nobody, but by means of which individuals manage to abstract for themselves a portion of the products of honest labor.

Socialism of the State in Germany. Emile Jamais, Deputy. *Rev. Bleue*, Paris, May 6, pp. 5.

THIS paper, rather historical than doctrinal, analyzes State Socialism, as the Government of the Empire of Germany conceives it; examines its origin and its object; and inquires into the results of the experiments in Germany of governmental and monarchical Socialism; coming to the conclusion that social reforms are not durable unless they proceed from a government in a free country and that they are sincere and generous only when they tend to elevate and emancipate the people instead of rendering them still more subject to a master.

Society, Insufficient Knowledge About. F. v. S. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, No. 21.

"HALF the world does not know how the other half lives"—but the other half knows just as little of the first half. The people read sensational stories and so-called biographies which tickle their imagination. But a biography which tells the truth finds no favor. They do not, for instance, want to be told of Emperor William I.'s simple habits, of his saving out of his own pocket the money which he gave to the daughters of his son to enable them to marry well. How many people know that his wife, the Empress Augusta, only brought him a dowry of \$12,000? The people want to believe that the life of mighty men is all sunshine. Were they willing to hear the truth, they would soon forget to envy princes.

Southern Progress and Prospects; a British View. J. Stephen Jeanes. *The Southern States*, Baltimore, June, 8 pp.

THIS is a serious and apparently impartial attempt by one who has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, to present the progress and material prospects of the South, basing his facts on statistics, and his estimates for the future on the great natural resources of the South and the steady progress of their development. With its wealth of cotton, coal, and iron and the steady development of these industries, the South has every prospect of becoming a great manufacturing centre.

Spanish Conquerors (the), The Genealogy of. The Conde de las Novas. *El Centenario*, No. 84, 10 pp. Illus.

So far from treating the Indian races with contempt, the Spanish conquerors readily accepted the services of such of the Mexican nobles as could be induced to ally themselves with the invaders, and the heraldry of Spain has been so much enriched by that of ancient Mexico, that it is often difficult to distinguish between Castilian and Indian origin of heraldic shields. The article enables one to understand fully the meaning of the Spanish conquerors' coats-of-arms, and their usefulness in begetting patriotic sentiment.

Tyrolese (The). How They Fought Their Battles. P. K. Rosegger. *Schorer's Familienblatt*, Berlin and Vienna, No. 18.

WHEN in the beginning of this century the "Little Corporal" went to war with all Europe, and was assisted by a large part of the population of all countries, there were yet men in the Alps who preferred their own ancient freedom under the Emperor of Germany to the "fraternité" with the invader. How they fought, how they suffered, is described in a manner which will remind American readers of the almost-forgotten episodes of the Revolutionary War, when their own ancestors were also assisted by their wives and sisters in repelling the invaders.

Woman Journalist (a), The Experiences of. *Blackwood's Magazine*, Edinburgh, June, 9 pp.

A SPIRITED and pathetic sketch of the writer's struggles to secure a footing as a journalist in London. She had had some experience in the country, and had had occasional papers accepted by magazines, but was absolutely without any acquaintance in the city who could be helpful to her in her chosen vocation. The narrative ends with the worst of the struggle.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Alaska and Its People. Charles Wentworth Sorel. *Westminster Review*, London, June, 7 pp.

A BIRD'S-EYE view of Southeastern Alaska, with some account of its people, their houses, totem poles, customs, etc., ending with a description of the method of making a dug-out canoe from the red cedar.

Alaska (Arctic), The Women of. Herbert L. Aldrich. *Godey's Magazine*, New York, June, 3 pp.

THE women are described as subject to grievous hardships which age them rapidly. The tortures endured at child-birth are said by the writer to beggar description, and not more than one child in five survives and grows up. Their clothing is described in considerable detail. In spite of hardships the women are said to have their sports and good times, and to be devoted to children.

America, The Dawn of the Discovery of. Gustavo Uzielli. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, May 15, 12 pp.

A NARRATIVE of certain events which occurred in August, 1464, which illustrate something said by Justin Winsor, in his book on Christopher Columbus, where Mr. Winsor points to the strange fortunes of the Italians, in that they have provided pioneers for the Atlantic nations in planting and defending their flags on the American shores, without the Italians having once secured in the New World a foothold for themselves. It is promised that the documents on which the article is founded will be published in another number of the periodical.

Character, Study in: H. R. H. the Duke of York, K. G. *New Review*, London, June, 8 pp.

THE young Duke's training is described as masculine and in some respects an ideal one for the post he will, in all human probability, some day fill. He is said to be thoroughly English in disposition, in temperament and ways, of active habits, punctual, methodical, full of human sensitiveness to the sufferings of others, and, therefore, likely to sympathize with, and respond to, the minds of the masses of his countrymen. The paper is calculated to leave a very favorable impression of its subject.

Chicago and Its Exhibition. Fred Miller. *Schorer's Familienblatt*, No. 19.

PARIS gave a grand exhibition, Chicago has done more, it has built a whole city. It is not the "Chicago Exhibition" that we visit, it is truly a "World's Fair," a city of the Fairy-tales. And this city has been built in the right spot, for Chicago is certainly well able to represent the great American Union,—Chicago, which itself did not exist sixty years ago. And one of the greatest things at this Fair is the prominence of the "fair" sex, for you must know the American women want equality; they object to the present state of things, and justly; the world is being ruled at present by the handsome women alone.

Georgia, The State of. Hon. W. J. Northern (Governor of Georgia). *The Southern States*, Baltimore, June, 3 pp. With full-page illustration.

THE purpose of this paper is to call the attention of investors and home-seekers to the advantages offered in Georgia and the South. Cotton, the writer tells us, is being abandoned, and Georgian farmers are giving more attention to fruit, grain, grasses and stock. Farm lands can be bought from five to twenty-five dollars an acre, except near large cities, where they are higher.

Transatlantic Steam-Service (The). *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, May 15, 6 pp.

GIVES a history of the Norddeutschen Lloyd, and the Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actiengesellschaft, with a description of their boats, their accommodations, and speed, to which is added an amount of statistical information on the freight and passenger traffic, on officers and men, the division of mail-transport among the several companies plying to and from New York, etc. Illustrated.

Truck-Farming in Tidewater Virginia. Wm. F. Wise. *The Southern States*, Baltimore, June, 6 pp.

THE growing of early vegetables and small fruits for the great Northern markets is shown in this paper to be an industry of some considerable magnitude, and apparently a very prosperous one. The section treated of by the present writer is in the neighborhood of Norfolk, and the value of the truck raised in Norfolk County in 1890 is given by the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce at \$4,541,077, and is still growing. Truck land is worth \$200 an acre.

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

WANDERINGS BY SOUTHERN WATERS.

THE world is so much bewritten, especially those parts of it or the noble army of tourists go, that it is refreshing to find some one who can tell us concerning out-of-the-way places. Such an one is Mr. Edward Harrison Barker, who won much praise a little while ago, by a volume entitled "Wayfarings in France," a record of nine short journeys in as many different corners of the Gallic Republic. To this volume he has just added a second,* in which he describes a pedestrian tour through the country drained by the northern affluents of the Garonne, a river known to most readers as that on the banks of which stands the beautiful city of Bordeaux. Mr. Barker seems to have pleased the critics on both sides of the Atlantic even more by his second book than his first. Of his "Wanderings" *The Spectator* (London) has this to say:

"For those who followed Mr. Barker with pleasure in his former wayfarings this second book will have an even stronger charm than the first. His peculiar spirit and fashion of traveling—walking through the country, as we have described him before, like an ideal sort of tramp—adds fascination to a journey through remote places, far from modern improvements, untroubled by modern requirements, without any object,—scientific, historical, political,—except those of every true traveler, enjoyment, change, a real knowledge, uncolored by theories, of the country he passes through. This kind of traveler is extremely rare. He moves about like a mere tourist, a happy tourist, with what seems endless time on his hands. This, to begin with, is an old-fashioned state of things—lingering where the fancy takes him, changing his route as it seems good to him, accepting the customs of the country without indignation, its religious faith without scorn, studying every object of interest with a clear and open mind. Of course, we do not compare him to the ordinary tourist in anything but his holiday spirit. Under his lazy, tolerant enjoyment there is rare intelligence and cultivation. Laying no claim to any special knowledge at all, there is not a page in his book which does not show his familiarity with some science or other—botany, geology, philology, to mention a few among many—while the history and legends of the curious district he travels through are thoroughly well known to him. By this means, with a gift of picturesque description which rings true in all cases, whether it be applied to the beautiful scenery of the Tarn and the Lot, or the wild limestone *causses* with their underground waters, or the strange towns, such as Figeac, which have not altered much in architecture or manners since the days of the Black Prince and the English in Aquitaine, Mr. Barker succeeds in conveying his own clear and delightful impressions to many who will wish to spoil these happy hunting-grounds by following after him."

How interesting, from many points of view, is the region through which Mr. Barker tramped is thus set forth by *The Tribune* (New York):

"The region through which the author of this book trudges with his pack, taking pot-luck and sleeping where he could, is one of interest to the archaeologist, to the mediæval scholar, to the geologist, to the botanist, and, as Mr. Barker demonstrates, to the happy-go-lucky traveler. If he had any serious object, it seems to have been the study of the ancient churches and castles, most of which are ruins. Many of these he described with the care and loving detail of an antiquary. But he had not forgotten that the valley of the Dordogne is sacred ground to the student of primeval man, and so he did not a little exploring of caverns without any definite purpose. As to both ruins and caves, his work forms at least a pleasant guide-book. It is the record of a journey where there was much loitering by the way, where the way itself was a novel one, where the simple-minded people delighted the stranger by looking at him with suspicion, where he found aged priests who could talk Latin and the local patois, but not French, and where the ordinary tourist, even from Paris, was almost unknown. Afoot, and most of the time alone, there was good reason why Mr. Barker should see things. But he has a liking for minute observation, and nothing came amiss to him that gratified this tendency as long as it did not require persistent attention. He betrays little of the absorption of a specialist."

The Evening Post (New York) may be called enthusiastic in its account of Mr. Barker's volume:

"The author is a thorough Englishman; he loves to tramp through an unfrequented and interesting country. It is particularly attractive to him, this Eastern Aquitaine, because it is full of memories of his countrymen, who, in the olden days when kings of England were likewise kings of France, conquered, held, and then lost the land. So he gives us plenty of history in easy, gossiping fashion, making more intelligible, by his graphic description of the wild, stern scenery, the struggles between Frenchman and Englishman at one time, between Huguenot and Catholic at another. Archaeologist

and botanist, artist and geologist, an observer of men as of things, adventurous like all of his race, largely free from insular prejudice, and broad and kindly in his judgments, it is little wonder that the reader becomes attached to him and feels a sense of personal injury when Mr. Barker unexpectedly writes 'The End' on page 493.

"The country he takes us over is one worthy to be visited even at the cost of poor meals, much garlic, more fleas, endless suspicion, burning winds, and soaking rains. Sunparched plateaus, on which, nevertheless, strange flowers bloom; deep ravines down whose sombre depths rush torrents; cliffs to which cling quaint old townlets and villages; profound, sombre pools inspiring superstitious fears; rivers suddenly uprising from rocky ground or vanishing mysteriously within caverns; districts cracked and split by subterranean fires, the pale flames of which play here and there on the surface; ruined castles, hoary abbeys, splendid churches—these are some of the things Mr. Barker has seen and which he shows to the reader.

"Mr. Barker's style is pleasant enough; he relates well because he is generally simple and direct in his account. At times, however, he is somewhat heavy, dropping into downright 'fine writing,' in which there is more rhetorical effect than true beauty; at others, having turns of expression quaintly enough suggestive of phrases dear to our ancestors, such as: 'Now, the sun, whose ardor was already melting into the tenderness of evening.' A very readable book he has made, however, and on a very interesting country."

Still further glimpses of the contents of the book we get from *The Tribune* (Chicago):

"The antique legends, the scenery that is charming, or picturesque, or sublime, or forbidding in turn, the curious carvings on castle or church, the Old-World fashions and superstitions, the truffle-hunter with his trained pig, the tall poplars by the riverside, that 'cast upon the mirror of many tones the image of a trembling golden leaf repeated beyond all power of numbering,' the allegorical map that hangs in the old priest's chamber, the slender girl that guides the clumsy ferryboat, the great sun-dial with its solemn and sonorous Latin text—all these we note with a leisurely relish of which the unhappy victim of guide-books and railroads is necessarily incapable. The tour was not without its discomforts, but even these are turned to matter of mirth by the unfastidious traveler, whose philosophic temper has imparted a mellow, after-dinner flavor to his book."

MISS MARSDEN'S "SIBERIAN LEPERS."

AN Englishwoman, Miss Kate Marsden, took it into her head a winter before last to go to Siberia to visit some lepers of whom she had heard. Since her return she has published a book* in regard to her journey. Of this book we have given some account;† but estimates of it and of the author differ so remarkably on both sides of the Atlantic, that justice both to her and to our readers requires a collection of the various opinions, wide as the poles asunder. Far from flattering is the view which *The Athenæum* (London) takes of Miss Marsden and her work:

"It is difficult to imagine what useful purpose the volume can possibly fulfill. It consists of 243 closely printed quarto pages, mostly descriptions of Miss Marsden's self-abnegation, her piety, her sufferings, her journeyings, her fears lest she should be devoured by bears, etc.; and only toward the close of the work do we come upon anything about the lepers, and they are very speedily dismissed in order that we may have more descriptions of Miss Marsden's frame of mind. Yet why did Miss Marsden undertake her long journey, and what did she accomplish? Apparently she set out with the object of discovering a mysterious plant which is supposed to cure leprosy, and of improving the condition of the lepers in Siberia. About the plant she says little, and about the lepers she does not say much more. Eastern Siberia is sparsely populated and still semi-barbarous; the aborigines live upon putrid fish, and endure the greatest hardships and privations. Among them certain cases of leprosy have occurred, and have come very promptly under the observation of the Russian authorities; the lepers have been in all cases isolated, and the Government has been petitioned to erect a local hospital for the victims of the terrible disease, who appear to number about sixty or seventy. We have been assured by medical experts that there are quite as many lepers in London as there are in the whole of Siberia. These facts Miss Marsden could have obtained from the Royal Commission on Leprosy, without taking the trouble or incurring the expense of going to Siberia. Having, however, convinced herself of the truth of these well-known facts, Miss Marsden held a meeting of officials, doctors, and ecclesiastical dignitaries in the little town of Yakutsk, and passed a resolution in favor of building a hospital for these sixty lepers—a step that had already been decided on—and then she came back again. In Moscow she exhorted certain nuns to go out to Siberia as nurses, and she herself returned to London to deliver lectures and presumably to collect subscriptions. Her account of her journey is not even interesting. She saw nothing new, and, beyond discovering the fact that bears feed on human beings, contributes nothing

* *Wanderings by Southern Waters. Eastern Aquitaine.* By Edward Harrison Barker. Pp. 408. D. Appleton & Co.

* On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers. By Kate Marsden. Cassell Publishing Co.

† *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, Vol. VI., p. 573.

to existing knowledge of those parts. For a lady to travel in mid-winter through the desolate snowfields of European Russia and Siberia is certainly arduous; so, at least, the average comfortable Englishwoman would think. But it is not, after all, so absolutely unpleasant for those who have a taste for adventure and excitement; and then Miss Marsden did not travel alone. There are many unfortunate and delicately nurtured ladies who have to travel that road annually, also under escort, but not under such pleasant conditions, and for whom no pity and no admiration are expressed. Besides the convicts who go to Siberia never to return, there are numerous officials, officers, merchants, and residents who are forced to make that journey, and whose wives and sisters are compelled to follow them. These are not regarded as martyrs or heroines. Even amongst English ladies there are many living to-day who have performed more difficult journeys than Miss Marsden, and 'praise God and make no boast of it.'

The Evening Post (New York) is equally severe with the author:

"Anything more absolutely devoid of literary merit, grammar, or claim to attention from the intelligent public than this volume, it would be hard to find. The slender story is told twice, in some cases three times, and consists chiefly in the narration of such petty details of travel as would be likely to impress a dull person unacquainted with even the rudiments of life in the country traversed. The interstices are filled up with piety as little interesting as the 'adventures.' These need to be scrutinized in the light of an article published in the *St. Petersburg Grashdanin* (Nos. 92-96, April 1-5, 1892), from the pen of Special Commissioner Sergius M. Petroff, the official who accompanied Miss Marsden on the trip from Yakutsk to Viliusk and back, commanded the expedition, translated every word she heard, took all the measurements (inside and out) of the leper huts, made the drawings, etc., and saw more lepers than she did. That Miss Marsden is acquainted with Mr. Petroff's refutation of nearly every one of her statements is inferable from the fact that she has omitted one or two of the most imaginative, which have appeared in Russian and English versions of her tale, preliminary to the issue of her book.

"We pass over the bid for the sympathy of teetotalers, in the preface, with the remark that Miss Marsden's memory seems not to serve her with regard to the bottle of champagne she shared with Bishop Miletié in Yakutsk. The common sense of the matter is this: Russia is amply able and willing to take care of the sixty-six lepers over whom this disproportionate fuss and self-advertisement has been wasted, in a manner thoroughly insulting to Russia. Enough money has been collected already to do all or nearly all that is required, according to a recent statement of Bishop Miletié of Yakutsk, who also announces that three of the nuns who went from Moscow lavishly provided with money, clothing, and materials in the piece, are quite sufficient for the dirty work of tending the lepers, which it forms no part of Miss Marsden's own programme to undertake in person."

What *The Independent* (New York) says about the volume and its author cannot be called complimentary:

"The plain facts of the case, briefly stated, are, there are sixty-six lepers in Siberia, in an area equal to that of France, Belgium, and Switzerland united. Kate Marsden saw some of them, traveling, not under conditions of hardship, as herein set forth, but with folding-bed, clean sheets, mattresses, private tent, room reserved for her at post-stations, and at great expense, not her own. She had plenty of good food, fresh meat, game, and canned delicacies, besides bread made especially for her during her leper hunt. She did not 'discover' the lepers, their existence had been reported annually to the Government for sixty-four years, and previous efforts to better their condition had been made by the Russian officials. They are as well housed, well clad, well nourished, and well doctored as the healthy Yakuts around them. The plans for colonies, hospitals, and so forth, and the details of each individual case, of which Miss Marsden now claims the entire credit, were made by Russian officials eighteen months before her arrival at Yakutsk."

A very different account of the book and of Miss Marsden is given by *The Literary World* (Boston):

"This volume by Miss Marsden is at the same time one of the most painful and one of the most inspiring of books. The painfulness of it is in the description of the many hardships which this devoted Sister of Mercy suffered in her journeys on sledge, by 'tarantass,' and on horseback for thousands of miles, and in the almost incredible horrors of the life of the neglected lepers of the Viliusk circuit in the Yakutsk province of Siberia. The inspiration of it is in the very moving picture it gives of the extreme devotion of a Christian woman to the most loathsome objects that can be called human beings. Miss Marsden's narrative hardly rises to a literary level, and her intellectual horizon is evidently limited; but he would be bigoted, indeed, who should refuse to acknowledge the true Christ-likeness of the spirit in which she devoted herself to studying the condition of the poor outcasts in Northeastern Siberia."

"Whatever Miss Marsden may feel as the most compulsory motive in her own case, all who have any touch of human sympathy will be moved by reading this interesting account of her journeys and labors to wish her complete success in her devoted mission."

The Christian Register (Boston) finds in the work ground for astonishment at Miss Marsden's labors:

"As one follows her in her journey, thousands of miles, with the

difficulties and dangers which attended it, he is filled with wonder and amazement at the achievement. It was clearly a case where the spirit overcame the flesh. The reader will find the whole story in this book. Her description of the sufferings of the lepers in the wilds of Siberia is an appalling picture of human wretchedness and distress."

"Two points, on reading this book, are suggestive: First, throughout her journey, her companions were of various religious faiths; yet so strongly were their hearts fused by a common humane purpose that there was not a word of discussion or dispute on the religious differences between them. Second, she says: 'I have never taken any active part in promoting temperance principles, but now I think that the record of my exertions in Siberia without the aid of stimulants may prove as beneficial to others as if my voice had been raised in furthering the cause for years past. I took no alcohol whatever throughout the journey, except on two occasions of great exhaustion, when the stimulants only made me worse. I have, therefore, good ground for recommending abstinence from alcohol where much physical endurance is necessary.'

"Humanly speaking, I believe I owe my life to this abstinence, and also to Jaeger clothing, without which it would have been quite impossible to go through all the changes of climate, and to remain for weeks together without changing my clothes."

And so *The Inter-Ocean* (Chicago):

"She entered upon and carried to a successful issue an undertaking unexcelled for its heroism. A journey through a wild and almost unknown region, on horseback and sledge, requiring an entire year for its consummation, is no small enterprise. To be undertaken in the interest of poor outcast humanity, with no hope or expectation of earthly reward, adds honor and nobility to the enterprise. We shall not attempt to give even a synopsis of the facts revealed. No justice could be done to the author or to the work. But it will touch the hearts of the humane of all classes, and make them anxious to cheer the hearts of the noble band of workers, as well as make generous givers in aid of the unfortunate. The descriptions and incidents of travel, aside from the sad story, are modestly and most entertainingly told."

The Congregationalist (Boston) eulogizes highly the deeds of the author:

"Most of the narrative, however, describes Miss Marsden's almost incredible experiences in journeying through Siberia in order to visit and learn for herself the condition of the lepers. We will not attempt to describe the journey. Language would fail to do full justice to its hardships and to her heroism. She found that the worst reports of the sufferings of the lepers had not been exaggerated, and she was able to set on foot measures for their relief, which, if carried out, will render them comparatively comfortable. Miss Marsden is a Christian heroine of the noblest sort, but too modest to do full justice to her exploits. Not one man in a hundred could have done what she did as she did it, if at all. Her book is sad in parts, but thrilling and ennobling throughout. It ought to do much good, especially in enkindling public interest in the amelioration of the state of lepers everywhere."

Miss Marsden will be gratified by the opinion of *The Herald* (New York):

"The story she tells is a peculiarly harrowing one, and parts of it are calculated to make the sympathetic lie awake o' nights. These poor creatures, whom nobody talks to for fear of contagion, whom everybody studiously avoids, have found a brave and firm friend in Miss Marsden, whose book is full of tragedy and pathos."

We will conclude with the laudatory remarks of *The Christian at Work* (New York):

"From the nature of the subject it is next to impossible that such a work could be dull. But while the experiences themselves are in a high degree interesting, the matter is well arranged and the writing is spirited. We have from time to time heard much about the Siberian lepers—about their multitudes and their misery and their absolutely isolated condition; but we have had much on hearsay; and on the whole our information regarding them has been vague and indefinite. This is the first time that the English-speaking public has been brought by one of themselves into direct contact with those children of misery. It is really a tale of horror; and as one reads he is again and again tempted to wonder why such a state of things should exist under the sky of Heaven."

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS.

NOW that the time for country walks has come, there must be thousands of intelligent persons desirous of making acquaintance with the wild flowers that constantly meet the eye. A number of persons from time to time have made efforts to introduce us to the blossoms which we come across in our rambles, but most of these efforts have been by learned pundits who ask too much work from the average brain in warm weather, or by shallow smatterers who knew very little and did not know how to tell what they knew. To

judge from the encomiums on a book by her, Mrs. William Starr Dana* has hit the happy mean, and produced a practical guide which is neither too learned nor too shallow. A clear idea is given by *The Times* (New York) of the contents and value of the volume:

"It is not often that a book so suggestive as this of pleasure pure and simple comes in our way. So far as we recall books on flowers, Mrs. Dana's is the first that makes country walks an intelligent joy for those who know nothing of botany but who have eyes to see and minds to question. She has adopted the perfectly simple method of classifying her descriptions of flowers according to their color, for, as she says, 'one is constantly asked the name of some "little blue flower or some large pink flower," noted by the wayside.' Both size and color fix themselves in the mind of the casual observer, but 'the color is the more definitely appreciated characteristic and serves far better as a clue to identification.' The idea was suggested to her by a passage in one of Mr. Burroughs's 'Talks About Flowers,' and she has followed it up with judgment, knowledge, and love of her subject.

"The book does not pretend to be an exhaustive text book. It is merely a convenient manual in the literal sense of the word. It will never be found a burdensome companion during a stroll in the woods or in the sunny open fields. With it one can find the common English name and the scientific name of any flower that is likely to claim one's attention along the way, also the name (English) of the larger family to which the plant belongs. The characteristics of the flowers are carefully noted, and there follows in most cases a running commentary of appreciation, reference, scraps of botanical wisdom, and quotations from flower-loving poets delightfully chosen and designed to interest, that mere classification and description, however full and accurate, would leave untouched.

"Coming, as it does, when the season of buds and blossoms is near at hand, the sight of this modest volume in the book-stores will suggest primarily that period of relief, of pure air, and of taking no thought for the morrow, commonly called vacation time. But the introduction also hints at the region of science lying beyond this alluring doorway, where a long work may be found in the attempt to penetrate the secrets of life, growth, and character in the vegetable world. Altogether it is a very superior bit of work for one of this character, and the illustrations correspond very well with the text. They are direct and free, and render the general impression clearly enough for easy identification."

So highly does *The Interior* (Chicago) esteem the book that it advises all its readers to take it with them to the country:

"We always believe that God loves the wild flowers best. Mrs. Dana has grouped them under their several colors, omitting those which every one knows and those which few are likely to find. She calls them by the dear, familiar names, and also by the botanical ones. The book is designed to be taken into the woods and used as a hand-book, and has every possible facility for making it possible to place and get a general knowledge of any flower on sight."

That such a book has long been needed is the opinion of *The Christian Inquirer* (New York):

"This book will be a delight to all lovers of flowers who, though not botanists, are interested in knowing the names of flowers and in doing a little botanical work with such a helpful guide. The flowers are arranged according to color (the idea being suggested by a paragraph of John Burroughs), and care has been shown in placing the flowers in the order of their coming in the seasons. The book has been well planned, and can be consulted easily and is of a convenient size to take on walks. By referring to this volume, flowers with their names, habits, and some interesting facts concerning them can readily be found and the excellent illustrations will be of great service. Such a book as this has long been needed and will prove more than satisfactory."

The Tribune (New York) joins the general chorus of praise:

"A book which ought to be of great use to nature-lovers in the country is Mrs. Dana's illustrated volume, 'How to Know the Wild Flowers.' The chief criticism we would make on the little volume is that there is not enough of it. The illustrations are, as a rule, excellent, and will be a boon to those who do not readily recognize wild flowers from botanical description."

Of Mrs. Dana's qualifications for her task *The Republican* (Denver) thus speaks:

"The book is just what such a lover of outdoor life as Mrs. Dana might be expected to prepare. She knows the marshes and the mountains, the beaches and the meadows, the woods through which the Potomac flows, and the banks of the Hudson; she has noted the flowers that grow by the roadways in Central Park as well as those that bloom among the crags of the Catskills; she has been abroad at all seasons, from early spring, when the shad-bush blossoms, to late fall, the time of the glory of aster and golden-rod. And by her familiarity with the writings of our best authors, she is enabled to give us choice and apposite quotations, thus giving woodland sights and sounds the charm of literary association."

* A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A few days since M. Ferdinand Brunetière, contributions from whose pen have frequently appeared in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, was elected a member of the French Academy. The irrepressible Zola again entered the lists, receiving, however, but four votes.

Prof. William Minto, M.A., LL.D., who has recently died in England, wrote a little treatise, published about the time of his death, entitled "Plain Principles of Prose Composition," in which he gives to beginners this astonishing advice:

"Except in avowedly didactic treatises, the endeavor to be lucid and simple is thankless labor. . . . It is only fair to warn the beginner that if he writes lucidly many honest folk will set him down as a shallow thinker. Intricacy of expression often gets a man credit for profundity, if his ideas are sufficiently commonplace. We believe that he agrees with us, and fancy that he sees grounds too deep to be expressed."

A book now in possession of a New York collector is said by *The Herald* (New York) to be the smallest volume in the world. Its title which needs to be read with a magnifying glass, is as follows: "The English Bijou Almanac for 1887. Poetically Illustrated by L. E. L. London: Schloss, 43 Great Russell Street." The almanac was issued as a souvenir of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne and is dedicated to Her Most Gracious Majesty, "by permission." The L. E. L. who wrote the verses was Miss Letitia Elizabeth Landon, with quite a poetical reputation at that time, but now almost forgotten. There are several portraits, including one of James Fenimore Cooper. The binding is of morocco, prettily tooled, with an elaborate gold pattern. The lettering is along the back and the edges are gilt.

Among early features of *The Pall Mall Magazine* will be a serial by Mr. George Meredith. Lord Frederick Hamilton, the editor, thus expressed himself to a representative of *Wit and Wisdom*:

"Some people like to read what they don't understand. Mr. Meredith is admired by men of great attainments, but there is always a large class in this country who receive their opinions ready-made from their teachers, and this class have always a strong inclination towards anything *bizarre*. What is true in literature is true in art, and I believe that if I were to throw a paint-pot on a strip of canvas I should get people to say that the 'painting' was 'full of soul,' 'steeped in riotous genius,' or a 'revelation of power.' However, please understand that this is not a back-handed reference to the great author you name, for we are proud of our Meredith contract, and the public will be grateful for it."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

Church (the), *The Age and; Being a Study of the Age and of the Adaptation of the Church to Its Needs.* J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D.D. Student Pub. Co., Hartford, Conn. Cloth, \$2.

Heather and Snow. A Novel. By George MacDonald. Harper & Bros. Cloth, \$1.25. This story is a description of Scottish peasant life.

Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft. Ernest Hart. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.25. The author says in the preface: "I venture to think that these papers will serve a useful purpose in dissipating some popular errors and a good deal of pseudo-scientific superstition."

Jews (the), *History of.* H. Graetz. Vol. II. From the Reign of Hyrcanus (135 B.C.E.) to the Completion of the Babylonian Talmud (500 C.E.). Jewish Pub. Society, Phila. Cloth, \$3.

Questions at Issue. Edmund Gosse. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.50. Some of the "Questions" here discussed are: "The Tyranny of the Novel," "The Influence of Democracy in Literature," "Has America Produced a Poet?" "The Limits of Realism in Fiction," "Tennyson—and After," "Shelley in 1892," etc.

Reformation (The New) and Its Relation to Moral and Social Problems. Ramsden Balmforth. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1. Contents: The Decay of Orthodox Belief; The Future Development of Religious Life; The Sanctions of Morality in Their Relations to Religious Life; The New Reformation and Its Relation to Social Problems; The True Teachers of the Working-Classes.

State Debts, The Repudiation of. W. A. Scott, Ph.D., Assistant-Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Theology of the Old Testament. Charles Piepenbring, Pastor and President of the Reformed Consistory of Strassburg. Translated by Prof. H. G. Mitchell, of the Boston University. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Tsars (the) and the Russian, The Empire of. From the French of Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Part I. The Country and its Inhabitants. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.

Woman's Mission. A Series of Congress Papers on the Philanthropic Work of Women. By Eminent Writers. Arranged and Edited, with a Preface and Notes, by the Baroness Burdette-Coutts. Among the writers are: Hesba Stretton, Mrs. Molesworth, The Hon. Maude Stanley, Mrs. G. A. Sala, Miss Mary H. Steer, Florence Nightingale, H. R. H. Princess Christian. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$3.50.

The Press.

THE CHURCH PRESS.

The Parliament of Religions.

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis. South), Nashville, declares its opposition to the Parliament of Religions to be held at the World's Fair:

"The Parliament of Religions is in keeping with the secularizing and material trend of this day. It is the legitimate offspring of the idea that we want mediation and mutual understanding between the Church and the world, and between the religion of Christ and all false religions, that a better understanding will bring them nearer together and secure conciliation and points of mutual coherence and affinity. Many good people favor it because they deem a comparison between the two will inure to the interests of the Christian religion; their motives are laudable, but their spiritual wisdom is at a fearful discount. The attitude of the religion of Christ to all other religions is one of eternal and uncompromising war. It takes its position on the proud eminence of being the one and only true religion, and all others are false. . . . Whenever the Church goes into partnership or alliance of any kind with men of the world she compromises, if she does not stain, herself. As part and parcel of the World's Fair she is subject to their control, and in a measure becomes a party to all their acts. No wonder that the Romish Church goes into it; no wonder that Protestant Churches which are rivaling Rome in trying to secure political and worldly influence go into it; but we did hope that the Southern Methodist Church would have stood aloof, and be content to strive and fight and win a kingdom for Christ along spiritual and unworldly lines."

Roman Catholics and the Schools.

The position of the Roman Catholic Church on the public-school question continues to be of great interest to all classes of people in America. *The Christian Instructor* (United Presb.), Philadelphia, believes that the purpose is to Romanize the children of our schools, and says:

"It seems paradoxical that the Roman Catholic Church should zealously seek to push its members into our public-schools as teachers, and yet be putting forth all its influence to secure the overthrow of our public-school system. Catholics are often willing to sacrifice consistency in one direction in order to maintain it in another. A teacher in a public-school would seem to be of necessity an upholder of the system to which it belongs. There is something, apparently at least, of treachery in identifying one's self with a system that he is determined to break down. But the Catholic is willing to appear so in order to embrace the opportunities of the situation as a teacher. One of these is, that he may introduce alienation among those who are taught from the system and thus gradually undermine the system. Another and perhaps the chief opportunity he seeks in the situation is to enjoy the vantage-ground for making converts to the Catholic faith. With the known zeal of Catholics in this direction, the possibilities of securing these converts are abundant."

The Catholic Review, New York, has this to say in reference to Roman Catholics sending their children to public-schools and Protestant colleges:

"One great mistake which parents too often make is in seeking to promote the temporal rather than the spiritual interests of their children. They seem to forget that their children have souls to save and that they should seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice for them as well as for themselves. This is

particularly the case in the matter of education. It is to be feared that the old prejudice in favor of the superiority of the public over private and parish schools has too much influence over the minds of many of our Catholic people. . . . Ambition for social distinction and temporal prosperity is the bane of Catholic society at the present time. Those families especially who have been prospered in securing a competency of this world's goods are particularly liable to this temptation, and it is a very dangerous one, for it leads to a temporizing and compromising spirit which too often ends in misalliances and consequent misery and lifelong unhappiness. Sometimes even to apostasy. Can a man who thus temporizes and compromises his principles be called a loyal Catholic?"

Mohammedanism in America.

Some time ago we were informed that Mohammed Webb had begun his work for Islam in this country. He has established headquarters in New York City, and is publishing a paper. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), Boston, speaking of this attempt to convert Americans to Islamism, says:

"That there is abundant need of information about religions other than our own is evident every day. Counting the number of converts, Mohammedanism is the most formidable competitor of Christianity. Good Christians ought not to throw stones at any religion, and they ought to be willing to know the exact causes of the rapid spread of this religion among the millions of Africa. It is not enough to say that this religion spreads more rapidly than Christianity because it is a lower form of religion, nor will it do to ascribe the success of it to the bad hearts of the Africans. The unregenerate have a trick of remembering such statements and turning them the other way. Applied to Christian Churches, the argument from depravity would lead to the conclusion that the larger the church, the less the merit. That a little information is timely is shown by such a fact as this; not long since a teacher in a public-school divided the religions of Asia into Christian, Mohammedan, and Pagan. Mohammedans, she said, did not believe in God! If our orthodox brethren are irritated by the intrusion of the missionary, they may, perchance, learn something about the obstacles which affect their own missionaries abroad. Ignorance breeds misunderstandings. It seems never to have occurred to many good men that their form of belief is as obnoxious to the Pagan as any Pagan belief can be to the Christian."

A Christian (?) Nation.

President Cleveland in receiving a delegation from the Presbyterian General Assembly said: "We still profess to be a Christian people." *The Investigator* (Agnostic), Boston, takes the President to task in this fashion:

"We were not aware that our nation had made any religious profession, nor that, as a people, we were Christians. Among the 70,000,000 of our population there may be 20,000,000 who are willing to be ranked as Christians, but no more. This does not look as though 'we profess to be a Christian people.' Mr. Cleveland uses the word 'still' in his sermon at the White House in a way to imply that we have always professed to be a Christian people. We do not think that history will sustain the President in his assertion. We know of no confession of faith having been made by the American people."

A Verdict Against High License.

The late Presbyterian General Assembly adopted resolutions condemning High License, declaring that "it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The proof of its utter futility are ample." The General Conference of the Plymouth Brethren has also

spoken on this subject: "High-license laws are utterly at variance with the Divine methods of treating crime." *The Religious Telescope* (Plymouth Brethren), Dayton, Ohio, says:

"Some good people still have faith in High License. They believe that it restricts and regulates the rum-traffic, and thereby lessens its evils. They are of this opinion, either because their information on the subject is very limited, or because they have been deceived by the false statements of saloon politicians. . . . In view of the enormity of the crime of the licensed or taxed rum-traffic, the evil it inflicts upon society, and the ruin and woe it brings to thousands upon thousands of homes every day, it is to be hoped that the Christian people of the Nation will speedily awake, and find some common ground upon which they can boldly stand and effectually strike for the complete overthrow of this curse of curses."

"Belated Beatification."

On May 30th, the Pope canonized Joan of Arc, who was burned at the stake four hundred and sixty-two years ago that day. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.), Cincinnati, thus comments on this fact:

"If the Maid of Orleans had merited beatification, what had all Pope Leo's predecessors been about in overlooking her claims so completely during the long stretch of time between 1431 and 1893? Also, how had Joan herself occupied her time (or eternity) in the interim? Did she know she was worthy to be declared a saint, and that her name should have been one of those on the long list called upon by devout Catholics for intercession in preference to that of Jesus Christ Himself? Knowing this, did she hover about disconsolately on the edge of that more favored circle allowed to minister to the wants of their fellow communicants in the world below; envious of their higher distinction, and fallen into what a departed saint should always seek to avoid—a green and yellow melancholy? Or, has she been in purgatory for the past four hundred and sixty-two years, and is her time just up? or has she been released on parole? If Joan was hitherto worthy of this saintly aureole, and failed to get it until now, some one has blundered most egregiously."

"At the Sound of the Sackbut."

The Observer (Evangelical), New York, commenting upon the yearly observance of a "week of prayer," the Lenten season, special Sundays for special subjects, the keeping of the Sabbath, says:

"Such is the weakness of human nature that it seems to need all manner of crutches and helps in order to walk in the narrow way which leads to life eternal. And so one help after another has been improvised that we may not forget our many duties, until we are almost in danger of becoming a lot of musical boxes playing so many airs in regular routine, always provided that we have been wound up for the occasion. . . . The latest plan for raising money for missionary purposes is the self-denial week. Instituted by the Salvation Army, it bids fair to find imitations among all the evangelical denominations of Christians. It seems to have been forgotten that every week is a self-denial week among the Salvationists."

Introduced among other Christian bodies a week of self-denial must stand out, so far as a large portion of the membership is concerned, as a sort of white patch on a black record of self-indulgence. . . . The very suggestion of a week of self-denial is in a sense subversive of the true spirit of Christianity and the teaching of Christ. He inculcates self-denial throughout his teaching, and there is something so essentially Christian in it, it is so inseparably a part of Christianity, that it is really absurd to talk of observing a week of self-denial in any exclusive sense of the word."

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The recent announcement made by President Cleveland that he would call an extra session of Congress to meet not later than September 15, and not earlier (unless an additional emergency arises) than September 1, has met with general approval, though the reasons stated by him for the call arouse some dissent among the free-silver journals. The passage in the announcement exciting most discussion is the following:

"The time is at hand when the people's representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold, thus subtracted from the Government's stock, is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense. It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that waits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land."

This has been followed by a statement made by Secretary Carlisle to the effect that since the passage of the present Silver-Purchase Law (in 1890) the Government has paid out for silver bullion over \$10,000,000 more than the bullion is now worth at the market price. Two journals, *The World* and *The Times*, both of New York, have been undertaking to secure the views of the members of the next House relative to the repeal of the present law. *The Times*, up to Wednesday last, had received 203 replies, which are classified as follows: For repeal, 150; against repeal, 34; undecided, 19. *The Tribune* cast doubts upon the accuracy of former classifications, and *The Times* gives the above as the result of a reclassification in which all doubtful replies were excluded from the list given "for repeal." A similar showing is made with regard to the Senate. We present below comments on the President's action and reflections on the general financial situation which induced the action:

The Outflow of Gold and Its Cause.

The World (Dem.), New York.—The trade balances for the last four years and three-quarters have been as follows:

Year.	Favorable balance.	Unfavorable balance.
1889.....	\$47,933,891
1890.....	\$68,518,275
1891.....	39,564,614
1892.....	202,875,686
1893.....	2,730,277
Totals.....	\$310,958,575	\$49,764,168
Net balance in our favor.....	\$261,194,407	

With our exports so greatly exceeding our imports why have we lost gold so heavily during this period? For what are we paying out this gold? Obviously the movement means that European capitalists have been sending home American securities in large volume, withdrawing their money from investment here, and leaving us to that extent to carry our own load. This movement is in part accounted for by the heavy investments—and losses—of foreign capitalists in the Argentine Republic, in Australia, and in the Panama fraud. . . . But why should there be any further with-

drawal of investments from this country? . . . Our study of the statistics has shown that the matter is wholly one of conditions, and the present loss of gold, like that suffered between 1862 and 1877, is unquestionably due in large part to conditions which it is within our power to remedy. First of all, we have need to restore our currency to a sure and stable basis. We are not working with a depreciated currency, but we are tempting that danger in a way that gives pause to those who would otherwise prefer American to any other investments. . . . Again, our Government has become in effect the sole bank of issue in the country, and it has not complied with that rule everywhere else deemed essential to the safety of banks of issue—namely, the maintenance of a gold reserve in due proportion to the sum of its demand liabilities. . . . Another condition which repels investment and tends to a continual loss of gold is the toleration of rascally enterprises in the guise of legitimate business. This, indeed, is probably the most efficient of all the causes of distrust. Our "industrial" stocks and their kind serve as a yellow flag of pestilence to warn foreign capitalists away from our markets.

Use the Tariff as a Weapon.

The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville, Ky.—If we were the friend at Mr. Cleveland's elbow, we should advise him to use the Tariff as a battering-ram to drive his financial policy. On the one issue, properly handled, he will find himself irresistible. As to the other issue, parties are greatly divided, and public opinion is much at sea, so that, unless the President and his Secretary of the Treasury be re-enforced in Congress by a goodly supply of Administration strength, we shall get nothing but vacillation, ending in confusion. Even if a more shifty diplomatist than Mr. Cleveland is suspected of being had the disposition of the patronage, it could not be made to suffice. The inflation idea is deeply rooted in the South and West. Congressmen are proverbially timid, ungrateful, and unreliable. There must be some power marshaled upon the scene great enough to force the laggards, and, when once brought into camp, it will be easier to keep them there. And where shall we look for this needed element of cohesion and coercion except in that mighty sentiment which a campaign of education, covering a dozen years, has raised up in opposition to the policy and theory of protection and in favor of "a tariff for revenue only?"

Repeal the Laws Regulating Reserves.

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, New York.—In suggesting the abrogation of laws regulating cash reserves against deposits and circulating notes, the last thing to be inferred is that such reserves are unimportant. On the contrary, they are to be regarded as a precaution absolutely indispensable to sound banking in any and every form. The only open question is whether they should be prescribed by legislation or under the free discretion of the individual bank. Experience has shown the latter method of regulation to be the more effective one, and the former to be largely futile. . . . On the 25th of September, 1891, the total amount of deposits of the National banks was \$1,758,000,000, while their stock of lawful money was \$297,000,000. The cash on hand was thus about 17 per cent. of the deposits. At about the same date, the deposits of 3,191 State banks amounted to \$648,500,000, while their "cash and cash items" were reported at \$129,700,000, the cash being in the proportion of 20 per cent. of the amount of deposits. Thus the self-regulated State banks are found to carry a much higher ratio of cash reserve than the legally-regulated National banks. This is valid evidence that the banks may be trusted to provide for their demand obligations without any compulsory legal prescription. In a country like ours, where the requirements for banking accommodation fluctuate widely with the seasons, this exemption from legal restrictions is especially important. The marketing of the crops always

calls for an expansion of credits at the banking centres and an increased use of currency at the interior; and yet, at this period, these required facilities are every fall curtailed through the operation of the 25 per cent. law and stringency arises at the financial centres, while the rural districts suffer in sympathy, and the farmer is placed at the mercy of the foreign buyers of his products. This contraction of facilities just at the moment when elasticity is required is one of the utterly indefensible anomalies of the National banking system; and it demands prompt remedy if the country is to be relieved from a needless autumnal recurrence of damaging derangements in our financial machinery.

The Tax on State Banks.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.—Colonel McClure names three different alternative conditions as proposed: First, the enlargement of the currency by allowing the national banks to issue notes up to 100 per cent. instead of 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure them; second, the repeal of the tax on State bank notes; third, the free coinage of silver. The first would be unobjectionable, but confessedly it would not placate the silver men. The third would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. The second only is left, and it is practically put forward as the administration plan. Colonel McClure expresses the personal belief that the repeal of the tax on State banks will attend or follow the repeal of the silver purchase measure, and in this he plainly reflects the administration view. . . . The repeal of the tax on State-bank issues is a dangerous and alarming alternative. It would be flying from one evil to another which might have still worse consequences.

The Journal (Ind. Rep.) Minneapolis.—If the Democrats shall insist upon the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, the business element of the nation should insist that such currency be issued under the national bank system; that the national Government shall have control and insure to the people the issue of a safe and uniform currency.

The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.—The issue of State-bank notes is likely to come because there seems to be no other practicable method of establishing the demanded elasticity of our currency. There is little doubt, also, that even the Republican Supreme Court would declare the tax on State notes unconstitutional. It was one of the boldest of the many bold war measures, and never would have been dreamed of or submitted to except under the stress of imperious necessity; and there is now a strong current in favor of returning to the landmarks of the Constitution.

The Evening Sun (Dem.), New York.—Whether Congress will repeal the Sherman Law; unconditionally, as Mr. Cleveland hopes; in exchange for a repeal of the State-bank tax, which Mr. Cleveland is said to be prepared to concede, or in exchange for a new silver law, less objectionable than the present one, remains to be seen. In any case, Congress will be confronted with the facts, and will be held by the country to answer for the manner in which it deals with them.

The President's Power Over Congress.

The Republican (Rep.), Denver, Colo.—The organization of the next Congress will probably be unsatisfactory to Mr. Cleveland in both of its branches. The Senate Committees have been organized in a way that is looked upon as hostile to the President's financial views and policy, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Crisp will be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is fortunate for the independence of Congress that an extra session was not called to meet immediately after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. At that time he had the distribution of all the patronage still in his hands, and he might have made a great deal of use of it in a contest over the Speakership. It is possible that in connection with the distribution of patronage he has secured certain pledges from lead-

ing representatives, but, nevertheless, the fact that he has filled most of the important stations in his gift reduces his power over probably a majority of the members.

Gold Would Have Gone Anyhow.

The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta, Ga.—Our imports are largely in excess of our exports, and the European nations, engaged in the struggle for gold, insist that the settlement of the balances due them shall be made in the yellow metal. Under these circumstances our gold supply would be drawn on precisely to the same extent if the Sherman Law had never been invented by the Republicans. Foreigners who want our gold and are able to pay for it, can get it with any form of our paper currency. As a matter of fact *The Wall Street Indicator* declares that the last five millions of gold shipped were drawn out of the Treasury by means of legal-tender notes, the legal tenders being withdrawn from the banks. The real source of the trouble is the announcement given to the world by means of the Harrison policy that our silver coin is to be no longer regarded as money. This policy gave notice to Europe that there was no longer any barrier to prevent a raid on our gold reserve, and the raid was immediately organized.

A Conspiracy of the "Gold Gamblers."

The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.—When Mr. Foster talks of public confidence being shaken in the ability of the Government to maintain its gold payments, he simply talks nonsense. No one except the gold gamblers cares anything about whether the Government has a useless store of gold in its vaults or not. No one wants gold, not even the gold gamblers. Their game is not to get the Government to actually pay gold. Their efforts are being directed to bringing about a state of affairs which will furnish a plausible excuse for increasing the public debt by an issue of bonds. Credit being so enormously inflated, it is not hard for the gold gamblers to create a state of panic, and this they are deliberately doing—partly, as some of their organs were indiscreet enough or truculent enough to declare, for the purpose of frightening or forcing some Southern and Western Congressmen to abandon their position on the silver question, but principally to furnish Mr. Cleveland with an excuse to sell bonds to them.

A Repeal Would Be Disastrous.

The Farmers' Tribune (General Weaver's paper), Des Moines, Iowa.—The Treasury purchases amount to more than three-fourths of the entire yearly silver product of the United States and to fully one-third of the entire silver produced yearly in the world, and if these purchases were stopped it would result in increasing the supply thrown on the general market by just one-half the present amount offered each year. The disastrous effect of this sudden increase of the available supply upon the price is easily understood. A decline of one-third would be certain to follow. Our food exports and cotton following this decline, would entail upon this country an annual loss which could not be expressed with less than nine figures.

Return to Free Silver.

The Rocky Mountain News (Dem.), Denver, Colo.—The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that silver now bears substantially the same relative value to the staple commodities of life that it did before demonetization. It has only depreciated as compared with gold. An ounce of silver to day will exchange for as much wheat, cotton, or other staple article as it would in 1873. But since silver was outlawed and gold was given a monopoly as money of redemption the relative value of these metals has naturally changed. It will now take about a third more silver to buy an ounce of gold than it required in 1873, but general prices have held their old relation to silver, which is the truest measure of value the world has ever known. It will take

a proportionately increased quantity of wheat, cotton, or other commodity to buy an ounce of gold, as against the quantity required twenty years ago. . . . In assuming to maintain the theory of metallic redemption in the world's monetary system, having disqualified one-half of the basis of redemption, the money power is trying a dangerous experiment. We are facing stormy times, and the gravest troubles can only be averted by a return to the basis of credits which pertained in the world until its perversion by class influence two decades ago.

After Repeal, What?

The Voice (Proh.), New York.—Beyond repeal, there is as yet no definite purpose apparent. Some provision must be made for a continuous increase of the currency beyond that made possible by the production of gold, especially when the gold is leaving us more rapidly than new gold is being produced. It may be easy enough to stop the purchases of silver; but what about the hundreds of millions already on hand, for which certificates have been issued which may be and probably will be used constantly to draw out gold from the Treasury? The proposition to coin it into dollars will not improve the situation. The certificates themselves are a better form of currency than the coined dollars. It seems to us that the sensible thing to do is to pass a law making the silver certificates or any other kind of legal-tender currency exchangeable on demand at the Treasury, for either silver or gold at the market price of bullion for either metal. Let the Government quit trying to establish the "parity" of the two metals and to determine their relative values. It can no more determine their relative values than it can determine the relative values of wheat and corn, and can no more establish their "parity" than it can establish the parity of steel and iron. Let it treat both metals alike, quit the coinage of both, and abolish the attempt to determine the market value of either.

The Times (Dem.), Chicago.—That law was a subterfuge, a compromise, a half-way, halting, dishonest measure, such as Sherman, though pronounced an able financier, was in the habit of securing; but with repeal of the Sherman Law, if it shall come, what is to be the substitute?

Various Views.

The Bee (Rep.), Omaha, Neb.—Confidence is expressed in some quarters that the silver-purchase act will be unconditionally repealed by the next Congress. On the other hand the silver advocates insist that this cannot be done, and they will spare no effort to effect the strongest possible organization in and out of Congress against unconditional repeal. The probability is that the struggle will be a hard one, the outcome depending upon the course of the Republicans in Congress.

The Record (Dem.), Philadelphia.—Had he [the President] yielded to the pressure for an extra session when he entered upon his office he could have accomplished nothing beyond provoking a conflict among the supporters of his administration, since the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act was then impossible. He judged more wisely of the situation. By waiting he has given opinion time to form among both the members of Congress and the people.

The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.—It is certainly a wise step which prompted the open expression of his [the President's] intention to call an extra session, though it might be better, perhaps, if the day were not set so far distant.

The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit, Mich.—There is a well-defined feeling that in addition to its general duty of looking after the general welfare, Congress has it in its power to do a specific thing which will remove at once the worst of the evils from which the country is suffering. That specific thing is the repeal of the

Sherman Silver Law, which has drained the country of its gold to an extent little short of alarming, and which is, while it remains on the statute-books, a constant menace.

The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.—If the Democrats fail to pass a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, the party will get the worst defeat a party ever got in the history of this country. The politician who does not know enough about American politics to know this knows very little indeed.

The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.—We have only to sell wheat, meats, petroleum, and cotton in sufficient quantities to turn the balance of trade in our favor, and the steamers will be loaded with gold coming this way. It would be just like Cleveland's luck if this should happen coincident with his convening Congress, and he would get the credit of dealing in prodigies, whether the Sherman Act is repealed or not.

The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.—Why should President Cleveland wait three months before performing one of the most pressing duties that have yet devolved upon him? Summon an extra session, and the quicker the better!

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.—That gold will once more freely flow from Europe's banks, when once the repeal of the Sherman Law is positively assured, cannot be doubted. Nor can it be questioned that the events of the last two months afford only a partial hint of what would have befallen this country if the free-coinage fanatics had had their way.

The Blade (Rep.), Toledo, O.—Mr. Cleveland's remarks on this matter are strong and truthful. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that his views upon finance are sound. He is in exact accord with the views of President Harrison upon the subject of the Silver Purchase Law, and in this respect at least the present administration will carry out the same line of policy its predecessor would have supported.

The Journal (Rep.), Indianapolis.—A wise and patriotic Congress might do much to relieve the present situation, but there is very little reason to hope for beneficial legislation from a Democratic Congress. There is no instance on record of a Democratic Congress having enacted wise financial legislation or any legislation that benefited the business interests of the country.

The American (Rep.), Baltimore, Md.—The general lack of confidence in the policy of the Democratic Party showed itself directly after the election, and has been operative ever since. The Chicago platform furnished all the reasons needed for the beginning and continuance of the contraction in business and financial circles, and the deplorable irresolution and vacillation of the Government have greatly aggravated the situation.

The Herald (Ind.), Chicago.—Congress certainly ought to have an opportunity to recede from the policy which is forcing gold abroad before any considerable additional burden of debt is laid upon the people. It ought to be said, perhaps, in this connection that the silver policy has only a remote relation to the senseless scare which has come over savings-bank depositors in this city. No depositor is withdrawing his money from fear that he will be paid in depreciated dollars if he lets it lie in bank. Depositors were frightened by the failure of two concerns whose collapse did not have any serious significance. That is all.

The Standard (Rep.), Syracuse.—The improvement of the finances will probably effect no great amount of good if associated with legislation which must reduce production and the profits of production. But there is a general disposition to have the long suspense over with, and have the free traders do the work for which they hold a license from the people.

The Times, London.—It may safely be as-

sumed that the Sherman Act will be repealed by the end of the year. The act has proved to be an expensive experiment, which no nation but America could withstand without involving itself in much more serious trouble.

A NEW OPERA.

[From *The Herald*, New York, June 16.]

Leoncavallo's little opera, "I Pagliacci" (The Clowns), which has produced a sensation in Europe, was heard for the first time in this country at the Grand Opera House last evening and was received with tumultuous applause. No musical work of recent years has aroused such immediate and even tempestuous enthusiasm. . . . Impressionism has come in music as well as in literature and painting, and "I Pagliacci" closely follows Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" in achieving much by quick, broad strokes, leaving finish to take care of itself. A whole tragedy is compressed into two short acts.

After a brief prelude of no particular musical significance, *Tonio*, a hunchback clown, belonging to a company of strolling players, appears before the curtain to say that he is to sing the prologue, as the author desires, after the Greek plan, to give us an idea of the story, which is not an artificial one, but founded upon real events. It will relate to the private life of the players and will prove that while they are acting parts to please the public they have feelings like other folk. The music of this prologue at once attracts attention by its dramatic color and broad melody. Signor Campanari sang it admirably and was even compelled to repeat part of it.

Then *Tonio* gives the signal and the curtain rises upon a village fête in Calabria. The players have erected their stage under some trees at one side of the stage. A jubilant chorus welcomes the clowns. . . . *Canio*, the head of the band and the husband of the pretty but fickle *Nedda*, beats the big drum and informs the rustics that they may prepare to open their eyes with admiration and wonder at seven o'clock, when the performance will begin.

Tonio, the hunchback, takes the first opportunity he finds to make love to *Nedda*, who laughs at him. But *Nedda* has a lover, as she tells the birds in a taking little ballad, and *Tonio* swears to betray her. When, a few moments later, he finds her in the arms of *Silvio*, a rich farmer of the neighborhood, he steals off to fetch *Canio*. The latter arrives in time to see the lovers' parting kiss, but fails to reach his rival. *Nedda* defies him to punish her, and the curtain falls upon *Canio's* impassioned cry for vengeance.

In the second act the story is swiftly brought to a close. It is evening and the play begins before the rustics who crowd the benches, *Silvio* hanging upon the outskirts of the group. *Nedda* is the columbine. *Tonio* makes love to her, only to be repulsed as before. There is a favored one—a harlequin—sharply pursued by the punchinello, played by *Canio*.

The crowd laughs, shouts, and applauds as the stupid old husband, punchinello, is hoodwinked. Gradually the stage business becomes a reality to the unfortunate *Canio*. His action grows more and more vehement. The crowd is wild with delight over what is taken to be his splendid acting, while the players, realizing that there is blood in the air, so to speak, become frightened and embarrassed. When *Canio* asks *Nedda* the name of her lover, she laughs hysterically and again defies him. Mad with jealousy he seizes a knife from the table and stabs her. The crowd rushes forward, but too late to prevent the tragedy. *Silvio* tries to raise *Nedda* and *Canio* stabs him also. Then *Tonio* cries out to the crowd, "The comedy is over!" as *Canio* sinks upon the mimic stage.

[From *The World*, New York, June 18.]

It is in the noble prologue which foreshadows the action and spirit of the drama; in the tremendously powerful soliloquy which closes the first act, wherein the injured husband, having discovered his wife's perfidy, with mingled passion and pathos, gives vent to the

emotions of the poor clown, who, in the truest spirit of tragedy, must make others laugh while his heart is breaking, and in the powerful dramatic finale, that the composer exhibits his greatest powers, and reaches really emotional heights.

"I Pagliacci" is, if possible, too much condensed; the composer had so much to express in so short a time that in many instances he has been only able to vaguely hint at what he had to say. Much of the interest of the work lies in the orchestral score, which is rich, varied, and full of color. There is, at times, more than a suspicion of over-elaboration and of a desire for new effects resulting in eccentricity rather than in originality. The scoring of the opening chorus suggests by no means indefinitely the famous "Ride of the Valkyries," and there are other passages which recall some of Wagner's most individual orchestral methods. But this is nothing; Wagner in many ways gave a new language to the orchestra, and in that language it must continue to speak if musical art is to progress rather than retrograde. No one hearing "I Pagliacci" can come away with the slightest doubt in his mind as to its composer's evident and eminent originality and power to express what he has to say in a way sufficiently his own to be thoroughly individual.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON OUR FAIR.

[Condensed from *Le Petit Journal*, Paris.]

World's Fair—a fair for the whole world—is what the Americans call their Exhibition, and it is the best name that can be found for it. And as a jumble of the whole world it is correspondingly incoherent and discordant. The people of the United States aim at being great and doing things in a great style, and to this they owe their success; but there is much *nebermuth* in their disdainful regard of the "Old Woman," as they call Europe, and they confound grandeur with a piling together of enormities. But that is not the true American greatness. It lies in their happy fusion of foreign races; there is apparent disorder, but it is only apparent, and it contrasts very favorably with our prejudices, our bureaucratic routine, and our over-timidty. The highest compliment that could be paid to them is that they do not trammel the individual with cast-iron laws; everything is left to private enterprise. They are not bound as we are by historic ties, and much discussed social questions find a practical solution with them while we are still talking.

But the medal has a reverse. It is that naïve vanity and extreme brutality of the Americans. It reveals itself strongly at the World's Fair; chivalry and courtesy have certainly not emigrated to the New World. The hospitality accorded to European producers has very much the air of an attempt to dupe them. The exhibitors, after having been informed that their interests will be carefully considered, are now informed that a jury composed exclusively of Americans will make the awards, which means that they will be at the mercy of the native producers. It is a little too much to expect that the whole world will modestly be tied to the car of triumph which the Americans propose to build for themselves in this fashion. The visitors and exhibitors are irritated by a system of small persecutions incompatible with the pretensions of the American people. The police protection is insufficient, the programmes deceptive, the roads and streets are only imaginary, and the visitors are unanimous in their outcry against charges which are ruinous to all but millionaires.

[Condensed from *La Estrella de Panama*, Panama.]

The big show is a wonderful thing in its way, but there is nothing in it except its magnitude that we have not seen before. The arrangements are vile, and the Chicago people don't know what comfort means. The distances to walk are prohibitive for a lady, and there is not a comfortable chair to rest in anywhere. There are wheel-chairs, as at the Paris Exhibi-

tion, but the man who pushes you about will use strong language and spit juice from the tobacco he is chewing over your shoulder while he is wheeling you. This constant spitting of tobacco juice is trying till you get used to it. The floors in the Fair are so polluted with it that one shudders to walk over them. The crowds are composed of the scum of European cities who emigrate here. This does not, however, apply to the Germans. There are few of the upper ten thousand visiting the Fair except the Duke of Veragua and his party. It is amusing to see how the wealthier people of this place bow down before any shoddy member of the aristocracy of Europe. The men are not so bad as the women, who will go to any extreme to attract the attention of a "real live lord."

You hear more obscene language in a Chicago crowd in one day than you would in a lifetime in Europe. The cost of living is very excessive and some of the foreigners grumble among themselves; but it is as much as your life is worth to hint, even in the most delicate way, that anything ever was or could be better than what is provided here. Chicago people require and demand indiscriminate flattery about everything connected with their city and Fair. But Chicago is so wicked that vice loses whatever charm it might have. If one were to say that to a Chicago man or woman, they would be quite offended and explain to you that even in the elegance of its vices Chicago is the first place in the world. It is a curious thing that, if you tell a Londoner or Parisian that you do not think much of his city, he does not care whether you do or whether you don't. Tell a Chicago man the same thing and you make an enemy for life.

THE MONEY COST OF THE WAR.

[From *The Sun*, New York, June 1.]

In discussing *The Sun's* recent attempt to establish a minimum estimate of the money cost of preserving the Union, our esteemed contemporary, *The Indianapolis News*, kindly points out an incidental defect in the statement. Two of the seven items composing the aggregate of \$8,425,185,017 were these:

Pensions on account of civil war.....	\$1,431,198,500
Interest on war debt.....	2,355,829,102

The total into which these items enter was spoken of in one place in the article as "a fair minimum estimate of what it cost the North to preserve the Union." *The News* remarks concerning the interest on the war debt and the war pensions:

Since the war, these have been paid pro rata by the people of the Southern States as well as by the people of the Northern States; and a very serious drain, indeed, have they been on the Southern people, for hardly to any degree have the sums thus raised been in turn expended in the South, the holders of the debt and the pensioners almost entirely living in the North.

The News's criticism is well founded.

"DOWN WITH PATRIOTISM."

The more radical Socialists of France and Germany seem to be growing more and more indifferent to the ideas of nationality and patriotism. In fact, from the discussions at Socialist Congresses, the abolition of national lines of division is becoming one of the foremost among the doctrines of the Socialists throughout Europe, and may result in some unexpected complications in future European wars.

Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, New York.—At a banquet given by the Socialistic-Revolutionary students to Amilcora Cipriani, an Italian Socialist, M. Duc-Queray congratulated the company upon the fact that they were gathered beneath the folds of the red flag, the symbol of international and anti-patriotic ideas; and M. Tabarant spoke of extirpating patriotism and nationalism at any cost. At Roubaix, which, like Marseilles, rejoices in a Socialistic municipality, the Inter-

nationalists made a public demonstration which, however, must lead to a rupture in the labor party between them and the better element. During a review some zealous Internationalists replied to the cry "Vive la France," with a vociferous "A bas la patrie! Vive la Prusse!" and further proved their contempt for the national idea by insults and blows. The police interfered, but the row was great, as the anti-patriots, though not very numerous, were very violent.

Germinal, Paris.—Our correspondent has interviewed the leader of the Social-Democratic party, Herr Liebknecht, to obtain his opinion with regard to the chances of war. His answer was short, but to the point. He said: "There is no immediate danger of an outbreak of war, but if it should come to that, then Germany will certainly be thoroughly beaten."

A NEW PARTY IN FRANCE.

The Socialists are straining every nerve to extend their influence in France by uniting themselves with extreme liberal and radical factions. A leading Paris journal, however, thinks that their endeavors will not be successful because the Socialists themselves lack a leader.

La République Française (Rep.), Paris.—It is intended to form a new party and call it Progressivistic, so that people should not be afraid of it. It will be composed of the Socialists and of a great number of well-intending men of other parties who are desirous to work for the progress of democracy with the help of the resolute and active policy of the Socialists. It will be open to all men of liberal views, and it is hoped that the loose fragments of disorganized parties will join it. It is, however, very doubtful whether the Socialists can establish such a concentration. It is all very well to say that the Opportunists have had their day and that the Radicals are losing ground, but the ballot alone can show whether the Socialists, who are without a competent chief themselves, can gather any new forces.

Revue Socialiste, Paris.—The gray beards of the Republican concentration would chain us for ever to their system. But marching against the enemy in a body has long since been condemned as a system; the detached sharpshooters do far greater execution. As the world advances, individual enterprise gains the day over passive obedience, and the party should free itself from such hampering practices. Greater liberty of movement will be the rule, and the feeling of responsibility becomes more marked with single individuals.

THE BISMARCK OF TO-DAY.

[From Letter to The Tribune, New York, by Geo. W. Smalley, London correspondent.]

Prince Bismarck, when I first saw him in 1866, was a major of cuirassiers. He has risen—slowly, inasmuch as he had other things than soldiering to do—to be general, and that is his rank in the army to-day.

He was now in black from head to foot; black double-breasted frock-coat, buttoned to the throat across the chest, relieved by no order or decoration, or any touch of color, except that he wore round his neck a yellow, pale yellow, or perhaps a cream colored, soft silk neckcloth, something like the cravat which prevailed in England in the earlier part of the century, but less voluminous, and tied carelessly. He wore no collar. He wore his coat, as I said, like a uniform. It set off the breadth of the shoulders, the depth of the chest, and the whole huge framework and vast body which of itself seemed to fill the room, whether he stood or sat. He towered far above everybody. His manner when he walked down the room as we came in was, above everything, that of the host anxious to welcome his guests.

E. and I were both, as we afterward agreed,

struck by the same thing at first—by the kindliness, the geniality of manner, the human and friendly quality in him which came at once to the surface.

The power of the head and face is what it was. Age has altered, not impaired it. The firmness of outline remains. The muscles of the neck have not lost their elasticity, the head rises aloft and alert; in the carriage of it something haughty, something almost defiant and victorious, as of one who all his life long has had enemies to deal with, and the habit of overcoming them. The lines and outlines are drawn with a free hand and a wide sweep; with the breadth to which nature more often attains when she works on a great scale, as in fashioning a mountain range or shaping a continent. The actual measurements of the skull must be extraordinary. I do not know what they are, but no figures could express the sense of intellectual force and force of character.

The face is the man, with all his individuality, and the eyes are the man. They are deep blue—the blue seems to have grown deeper with years—large, full, wide apart, beautiful in repose, and capable of expressing, without any help from the other features, the most various moods: authority, tenderness, anger, and many others. The dry light of pure intelligence seems their natural expression till it changes into some other, and when they are turned upon an individual or a Parliament in a spirit of inquiry, they look through and through the individual or the Parliament. The power of penetrating character, of judging men, has ever been one of his gifts, and one of his sources of mastery in public affairs, and this also you see in these piercing orbs, the light of which is the next moment peaceful and kindly. The eyebrows, which are very heavy, are not so much tangled as interwoven; the full tufts of white hair braiding themselves into strands. The mustache, which overhangs without concealing the mouth or much altering the expression of the lips, follows the lines of the mouth, which at either end it closely embraces.

The masterful strength of all the lower part of the face is but the counterpart of the upper; the capaciousness of the brain and the willfulness of the character are each indicated clearly; neither is out of proportion; there is neither excess of intelligence nor excess of firmness; the two are in harmony, and you would never fear that mere activity of mind should turn into Particularism nor that mere determination should paralyze the thinking faculties; nor has either of these catastrophes occurred in actual life. The work of his life has, of course, left its mark upon the worker. The figure before you, with its simple and beautiful dignity, is the history of Germany for thirty years; a new Thirty Years' War, as beneficent as the old one was destructive. Prince Bismarck, and not the youthful Hohenzollern at Potsdam, is the incarnation of Imperial Germany.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The following comparison is probably more interesting than reliable as an unbiased judgment. It is from the pen of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who, as even *United Ireland* admits, "lays it on too heavy" when describing Gladstone. The interest of the article lies chiefly in its indication of the reverence, amounting almost to hero-worship, which the Irish are coming to bestow upon the Liberal leader. Mr. O'Connor begins with a comparison between Balfour and Chamberlain, and asserts that the latter is the real leader of the Opposition:

"The scruples—the delicacy—the love of elegance—perhaps the scorn of claptrap methods—which are the excellences of Mr. Balfour as a man, are his defects as an Opposition leader. Mr. Chamberlain has no such defects. He makes for his momentary purpose with the blindness not merely of moral obliquity and the absence of all conscience, but also from

an essential and incurable narrowness of vision, which prevents him seeing farther than his nose, his momentary purpose, and the gratification of his hatred. Meantime the Liberals look on at this interesting development. Their hatred of Mr. Chamberlain naturally grows every day, and he himself is certainly not acting in a way which tends to increase his weight. His debating powers, his skill in making a damaging attack, his resource, and his determination, all these things have come out in the present session, and come out more than ever before. But they have been accompanied by great abatements. . . . The nightly exhibition of a temper appallingly malignant has not helped—except, perchance, in the eyes of a few men so flabby or so gushing as to be ready to kiss any hand that is sufficiently heavy.

"Meantime, how is it with Mr. Gladstone? I confess that I would willingly see the Old Man do a good deal less work than he now attempts. He really monopolizes the whole carriage of the Home-Rule Bill. This is a burden which no single man should be called upon to bear, and which a man of Mr. Gladstone's years especially might justly ask to be relieved from. But the Old Man is not to be reasoned with. He is in the House at the beginning, in the middle, to the very end and the bitter end of the debate. There was a time when his absence from the House at the dinner hour was habitual and lengthy. Now he rushes off, and is back again in his place almost before you know where you are. This fact of the monopolisation of work on the Home-Rule Bill by Mr. Gladstone helps in a curious way the purpose of Joe Chamberlain. It all lends itself to the make-up of the great drama in which the pigmy from Birmingham shall appear as protagonist in the mighty struggle with the giant from Hawarden. I myself hate to see it, knowing what a false impression it will give not only now, but to all future times. I hate to see it, I say; but there is no doubt that this session will put Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain as the real antagonists in this Home-Rule struggle. The rest of the Unionist leaders do not really count for much. In points—in taunts—in good party and personal hits—Mr. Chamberlain is excellent; but when all that is done, nothing remains. Of statesmanship—of grasp of the Irish question—there are ten times as much in one speech—I won't say of Mr. Gladstone, but of Lord Randolph Churchill—as in a dozen of Mr. Chamberlain's. It is debating—good, effective, rousing, debating; but debating without thought is after all talk, and when all is said, what is left of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches on the Home-Rule Bill, is talk.

"The physical appearance of the two men suggests the difference in their mental equipment. Mr. Gladstone's fine face is not finer than the massive head. There is not so impressive and fine a head in the whole House of Commons. Its massive brow—its splendid width—its back just as broad and as strong as the front—in other words, will, masculinity, tenacity—or, to sum it all, character—as finely and strongly developed as the mere intellectual qualities. All this shows all the peculiar combination of qualities, mental, moral, and physical, which make up that portentous combination—the great force of nature called Mr. Gladstone. Look, on the other hand, at Mr. Chamberlain. The thin, narrow face ends in a thin, narrow head; somebody has compared his head to the head of a spear. And this also is typical of the man's mind. With all its force and vehemence, it is the force and vehemence, not of strength, but of narrowness—of smartness, not real ability—of cleverness, not downright political genius. And when you come to the expression of the two faces, who would compare the genuine benevolence—the kindliness—the generous enthusiasm—that shine from the dark eyes, the fine mobile and emotional mouth of Mr. Gladstone, with the hateful and fierce passion that are revealed in the thin lips, the pallid complexion, the set look of the face of Mr. Chamberlain?"

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections held in Germany last week is reported by the United Press dispatches to be as follows: 215 candidates were elected; in 181 districts a second ballot is necessary. Of the 215 members elected 101 will vote for the Army Bill, 114 against it. The classification of these by parties is as follows:

Lieber Clericals, 68; Social-Democrats, 29; Conservatives and Agrarians, 44; National Liberals, 18; Radical Unionists (who favor the bill), 4; Poles, 12; Free Conservatives, 10; Clericals (favorable to the bill), 11; Alsations, 7; South German Democrats, 4; Anti-Semites, 3 (two of them favoring the bill); Bavarian Agrarians, 2; Guelphs, 1; Danes, 1; Bavarian Separatists, 1, and Richterists, none.

The classification by parties of the candidates who will participate in the new elections is as follows:

10 Poles, 52 Conservatives, 9 Agrarians, 7 Free Conservatives, 72 National Liberals, 30 Clericals, 77 Social-Democrats, 11 Radical Unionists, 35 Richterists, 66 Anti-Semites, and 8 Guelphs.

The increased votes of the Social-Democrats and the marked collapse of the Richter Radicals are the most marked features of the vote, the triumph of the former being, to the general surprise, almost entirely at the expense of the latter.

A Political Revolution, But Not the One Expected.

[Harold Frederic, London correspondent of the Times, New York, June 8.]

The German elections may be said to have worked nothing less than a political revolution, but it is not at all on the lines which the great bulk of prophets have been arranging in their own minds. There will be no furious contest between Crown and Parliament, no exalted and exciting constitutional struggle waged for the admiration of mankind. What will happen will be extremely important in European history, no doubt, but it is calculated to impress the contemporary observer as humdrum to a degree.

Undoubtedly the bold and powerful demonstration of the Social-Democrats at Thursday's polls is highly spectacular. Their remarkable organization, which is by far the most spirited and systematic existing anywhere in Continental politics, got out a tremendous vote and seems to have captured a large wing of the broken and disorganized Freisinnige vote as well. But this has been discounted for a long time and was predicted in these dispatches a month ago, when allowance was made for possibly sixty Socialists, a number they are now somewhat unlikely to reach. But the very perfection of their organization puts a limit now to their career, so far as the present election goes. They have cast all their votes and got no reserve strength to draw on for aid in the second balloting.

Heretofore it has been the case that all the other parties combined against them on these second ballots, and prevented them from ever winning any of them. There will probably be this time a number of exceptions to the rule, for class and agrarian passions have reached a point where one set of politicians who belong to the regular German parties are quite capable of preferring the Social-Democrats to their rivals. But in any case it is improbable that the Socialists will rise to the position of more than one-seventh of the whole Reichstag. What is really more important is the way that Eugen Richter and the Freisinnige Party have been smashed out of shape. No popular leader of our time has ever got such a thorough and remorse-

less thrashing at the polling booths. . . . The woeful element in the thing is that the disaster is not confined to himself; it envelops the whole Liberal Party in Germany and wipes out at a blow the fruits of twenty years of the labors of Lasker, Bamberger, Sonnemann, Virchow, and other sound, sensible German Radicals. Except for the gentlemanly Whigs called National Liberals, who come out rather better than was expected, there is nothing now standing between the anarchic extreme of the Social-Democracy and the opposite pole of thick-headed, intolerant Toryism.

In other words, we shall see this week the end of William's attempt to govern by aid and in the interests of moderate Liberalism. . . . When the battle has ended, to-morrow week will probably find a majority quite ready to pass the Army Bill upon certain conditions, and these conditions will be a return to ultra protection; the reestablishment of a lot of aristocratic and general employers' privileges and monopolies, augmented facilities for clerical meddling with the life of the people, and a dead set against Jews.

A Russian View.

[European correspondence of The Herald, New York, June 19.]

The Moscow Gazette (semi-official) contained yesterday a long leader as to the bearing of the German elections upon international relations. The victory of the Bebels and Liebknechts of the polls, said the inspired writer, showed the necessity and importance of Russia's participation in the European concert. The German Government needed Russia to help save it from the advancing hosts of Socialism, who would shortly threaten civil war. Austria-Hungary needed Russia to save her from the masterful presumption of the Magyars. Without Russia's support neither Empire would be strong enough to resist the disintegrating elements now accumulating within her borders.

German-American Comment.

[Condensed from New Yorker Staats-Zeitung (German, Democratic), New York.]

Since the result of the first elections [in Germany] has been made known, a marked change is notable in the situation. This is on account of the phenomenal growth of Socialism. The fear that this party may possibly assume alarming dimensions has caused all the law-and-order parties to unite, and "against Social Democracy" is now the war-cry. How thoroughly the old parties will go against this danger, is proved by the attitude of the Centre. The Government also seems to have made up its mind to take an active part in the final-ballot campaign,* making, of course, the Military Bill the only issue.

The jubulations of the international Socialists and the anti-German press in this country are somewhat premature, and their conclusions a little exaggerated. Germany will not be made a Socialist country by the election of fifty or even sixty representatives of half-a-dozen different shades of Socialism any more than thirty to forty farmers in the American House of Representatives are likely to constitute a Populist Government. Such things are ephemeral in their nature; such movements will swell up like the little red balloons with which our children play—and burst as easily. In the German Reichstag there have been as many as sixty-seven Freisinnige at one time, and yet Germany did not become radical.

[Condensed from Chicagoer Freie Press (German, Republican), Chicago.]

Oh, what an irony of fate! Eugen Richter, who only a few weeks ago poured out his biting sarcasm over the cloudland of the future Socialist State, is now dependent upon these very people for his existence. The energetic initiative which Richter and his people will not allow the Government to assume in

* As an actual majority is required by law, a re-ballot is necessary between the two candidates who had the highest number of votes, which applies to 180 districts.

military matters, but which they value so highly in politics, seems to have ended in a lamentable breakdown, as far as their party is concerned. The secessionists from the party will probably number sufficiently strong to insure a majority for the Government. But the greatest moral gain for the Government is the manner in which Lieber, the leader of the Centre, acted throughout the campaign. The Chancellor may justly thank the Lord for such an adversary. Herr Lieber has openly declared himself for a disunion of the Empire. Thus the Catholic voters, who have always stood together for religious purposes, will now surely attend to other matters, and the boasted tower of the Centre must fall. The Socialists are the only enemies of the Military Bill who have gained anything, but as yet it appears to be entirely at the cost of the Radicals. Thus the chances of the Government are decidedly better than they were before the dissolution.

[Condensed from New-Yorker Volkszeitung (Socialist), New York.]

Whereabouts did the "Young Ones," the "Independents," the "Social Revolutionaries," and the "Anarchists" hang out in Germany on Thursday last? Simply nowhere. Germany's truly revolutionary proletariat does not take any notice of the renegades and traitors to the German Labor movement. Of course, we will hear the old argument that all those who did not vote belonged to the Secessionist parties. Well, let them; Social-Democracy can do without them. The international proletariat has every reason to rejoice in the victory of its German brothers. Half a million of new recruits have been added to the ranks of Socialism, and the bourgeoisie of all political shades deplores the ruin of its greatness.

Ex-Minister Phelps on German Socialists.

[From interview with William Walter Phelps ex-Minister to Germany, in the Tribune, New York, June 17.]

"You may be surprised at finding that the Liberal party, which is the party to which the intelligent American would feel like giving his vote, is so offensive to many of the German voters. The reason of that is that the Socialist in German politics does not mean an Anarchist or a man hostile to society and indifferent to the claims of the country.

"It simply means that the man is an advanced Liberal with sympathies with the masses rather than with the classes. Some of their leaders talk extravagantly and desperate characters join them because otherwise, in Germany, they would have no other means of political activity. But such are the smallest fraction of the party, and its voters include respectable, orderly, and sensible people. In the absence of more definite information I shall continue to think that there has been no extraordinary triumph of Social-Democracy. If there has been, it would not mean anything hurtful for the great German Empire. It would simply tend to move the centre of political activity in the Reichstag a little higher up in the line of progress, because some of the other parties send representatives who have no more notion of progress and of popular rights than they would if they were Bourbons.

An Interview With Liebknecht.

[Berlin correspondence of The World, New York, June 19.]

"The election so far [Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, is reported as saying] has resulted exactly in the manner we anticipated. We can hardly have less than forty-six or forty-seven representatives in the Reichstag. We can almost depend upon getting twenty-six by the second balloting, and the rest are elected.

"We shall get 200,000 votes more than we expected. The growth of the party in the later phases of its development is not so rapid as in the beginning, when doubling was easily possible. And it is more difficult to get from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000, because the opposing parties wake up. I estimated that we should get 2,000,000 votes, and we have got them. Our party is the only growing one. . . .

"There is no medium any more. There

must be either Socialism or reaction. One cannot build up a democracy upon a foundation of reactionary parties; not till capitalistic society is abolished, and that will only be accomplished when all medium or compromise parties shall have disappeared.

"The middle classes—mechanics, tradesmen, small agriculturists—are all crushed, destroyed by modern capital and the great commercial institutions. These people come to us; only fools, who cannot comprehend, are going to the other side.

"The Conservative Party in Germany is whistling through the last hole (*pfeift auf dem letzten loche*). It wants to help itself through the Anti-Semites and through all sorts of promises made to the peasants, whom it tells: 'We will help you, and drive the Hebrews from the country.'

"The Military Bill will take a back seat. It will certainly pass in a modified form, but not in the form of Baron von Huene's compromise. We all agree on that point. We make no propaganda in the barracks, but we see that the recruits share our opinions. Our ideas are spread in the same manner as in 1848—ideas of the people's freedom. The probability is that in the future the soldiers may not be absolutely trustworthy for the Government.

"The reception accorded to us by the country population has been much more sympathetic than formerly. We did not waste our time making speeches to the peasant about the capitalists' method of production or about the iron wages law, but we have asked him:

"How do you live? How much are you indebted? How much do you gain in a year?"

"Then it was found that out of five million peasants, four million do not own the cottage they live in. That belongs to the mortgages and in a few cases of Hebrews we found that they have to slave a whole year merely to pay their debts.

"The peasants are even worse off than the workmen. They live in poorer style than the common laborer. Even well-to-do peasants live miserably on dry bread and sour skimmed milk.

"They [other parties] cannot imitate us, because every man is ready to go through fire and death for us. When five hundred men were wanted to distribute leaflets a thousand offered themselves, although they knew of the danger of dismissal if they were caught. The Progressists and National Liberals had their literature distributed by hirelings, by commissionaires. I have seen agricultural laborers transported by Conservatives to the polling-place in carts like calves to the market, every one with his voting ticket in his pocket. But he had to vote under the supervision of a foreman.

"The bourgeoisie is demoralized. It is now the most detestable class on the civilized earth. A more stupid, dishonorable aristocracy does not exist in the wide world. It is *ein jammervolles* pack, that can be bought by anyone, but really is afraid of us.

"The Emperor is not unpopular with us. By his spontaneous manner he has acquired popularity to a certain degree. He has proved in many respects capable of learning, like all Princes, very badly. Education is the beauty of a republic. That man who is put at the head must rise from below—although I am not very enthusiastic about the institution of the American Presidency.

"The Emperor was educated in Bismarck's school to think that he has the power of regulator of the fate of the universe. But he has reached a different conclusion, although in his soul still prevails the military sentiment of the Hohenzollerns.

"The Kaiser is not unpopular, but Bismarck is loathed. It is not to be imagined that he can ever take office again. Not only the Emperor but all the population is against him. He would not dare to show himself in the streets of Berlin. The women would tear him to pieces in the workmen's quarters, because it was this creature that brought on the unspeakable national régime under which we suffer. To him was due the war of 1870, which this

scoundrel now admits he wanted to bring about. I would prosecute him criminally for the crimes of murder and plunder. There is no family in Germany to which he has not brought misery.

"Anarchy is nonsense and childish. Why should a single individual have the right to enforce his will by means of a bomb? We would rather acknowledge the right of monarchy. The one is as unjust as the other. Both are arguments of force."

A Talk with Germany's Minister of Finance.

[From an interview with Dr. Miguel, cabled from Berlin to The World, New York, June 17.]

"I am not at all certain as to result, but it may be that we shall not have a majority in the next Reichstag. There are now few absolute majorities in our favor, and it is possible that on the second balloting all other parties may combine against the Government candidates. This would mean defeat in many cases. But His Majesty's Government is determined that a military bill shall finally become a law. We of Government circles not only suppose but know that to uphold German unity, so hardly earned, this law is essential.

"We have France and Russia on either side, not in a defensive but in an offensive position. If we are not stronger than one at least of these powers we can have no certainty of maintaining the unity of the Empire. We may be strategically, scientifically stronger in a military way, but it is not wise to take chances against numerical superiority. France has thrown herself at the feet of Russia (*zu Füssen Russlands*) for what purpose? To make an alliance which can menace only Germany."

"What will the Government do," the correspondent inquired, "in case the bill is rejected the second time?"

"I cannot now state what means will be taken, but they will be constitutional. When His Majesty stated that he would use all means in his power to pass the law he meant constitutional means.

"What trivial reasonings are urged against the bill! I know that the financial strength of the Empire can bear this and much more. Germany pays only 21 marks taxes, direct and indirect, which is the lowest rate in the whole world. France wants 51 marks a head; Belgium and Holland pay far more than Germany. The German now pays six marks direct taxes. The new law, if passed, will require only one additional mark per head.

"The opposition is ridiculous. We could raise all the money needed out of tobacco alone. The stability of our great commercial and banking institutions inspires the utmost confidence. Commerce and industry are showing signs of improvement. The recent banking failures in other parts of the world have had no injurious effect upon Germany.

"You ask me why Germans fight the law. Because Germany is not yet completed (*Deutschland ist noch nicht fertig*). The force of national sentiment is not yet distinctly pronounced. Germany has not been united for one thousand years. The Roman Empire was only united at various times under an unusually strong Kaiser. Germany is always inclined to crawl back into small statehood. Eighty years ago Hesse-Nassau and Hesse-Cassel were created, and now they are behaving like two different nations. Germany has not the national sentiment of France, Russia, England, or America, but we shall eventually have perfect national unity, though we may have to go through another great catastrophe to bring it about.

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Current Events.

Wednesday, June 14.

Chief-Justice Bingham, District of Columbia Supreme Court, denies the application of Colonel Ainsworth for a mandamus, and declares the proceedings before the Deputy Coroner in the Ford's Theatre case illegal. . . . The Baackes Nail Co., Cleveland, assigns; a number of small Western banks suspend. . . . Commencement exercises at many colleges.

The House of Commons takes up Clause 4, Section 1 of the Home Rule Bill: Opposition amendments rejected. . . . It is said that Prince Bismarck does not endorse the details of the Army Bill. . . . News is received that the *Servia* sank the American ship *A. McCallum* on June 7th. . . . At Mecca, 153 deaths from cholera occur since Friday.

Thursday, June 15.

The German Building at the World's Fair is dedicated; the attendance exceeds that of any day since the opening. . . . In the Borden trial the prosecution rests and the defense begins. . . . Heirs of Jay Gould decide to contest the payment of \$250,000 inheritance tax in addition to the \$500,000 already paid. . . . The New York Clearing-House Association authorizes the issuing of certificates.

In the French Court of Cassation, the sentences of the Panama defendants are set aside; MM. Eiffel and Fontane are liberated, but C. de Lesseps has to serve out a concurrent sentence for bribery. . . . Sir Richard Webster continues his argument before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration. . . . Reichstag elections in Germany pass off quietly; many reballotings will be necessary.

Friday, June 16.

The Republican National League decides to make headquarters at Chicago. . . . The Congress of the American Sons of the Revolution meets in Chicago. . . . A reception is tendered to ex-President Harrison in the Ohio Building of the World's Fair. . . . The taking of evidence in the Borden trial is finished and the Court adjourns until Monday. . . . Militia are ordered to Tonawanda, N. Y., on account of a strike among lumber-shovers. . . . The Infanta Eulalia arrives in New York City, and goes to the house of J. M. Ceballos, which has been placed at her disposal.

The House of Commons passed a resolution favoring the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; Ambassador Bayard listens to the debate. . . . The condition of President Carnot causes anxiety in Paris. . . . Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has an eye removed.

Saturday, June 17.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals decides that the World's Fair corporation have the right to open the gates on Sunday. . . . The anniversary of the battle of Hunker Hill is observed in New England cities, and by a Massachusetts celebration at the World's Fair. . . . Martial law is proclaimed at Tonawanda, N. Y. . . . The Viking ship arrives in the Hudson River and anchors off Twenty-eighth street.

It is said that the Princess of Wales is strongly opposed to the engagement between the Duke of York and Princess May.

Sunday, June 18.

It is announced that the Pope's letter on the American school question endorses the position taken by Monsignor Satolli. . . . A Boston man jumps from the Brooklyn Bridge and is killed.

The results of the Reichstag election in Germany, with one district to hear from, are: For the Army Bill, 101; against, 114; reballots necessary, 181. . . . The Parnellites threaten to withdraw from the House of Commons if the Government makes any further concessions to the Opposition on the Home-Rule Bill. . . . The bodies of Prussians who fell at Stail in 1870 are delivered by French to German troops and taken across the border for reburial.

Monday, June 19.

The Coroner's jury in the Ford's Theatre disaster renders a verdict of criminal negligence against Colonel Ainsworth, Superintendent Covert, Engineer Sasse, and G. W. Dant, the contractor. . . . At the World's Fair, the California Building is formally dedicated. . . . The captain and a number of the crew of the Viking ship are arrested at an early hour in Brooklyn; later, they are welcomed by Mayor Gilroy to the City of New York. . . . John Haggerty, of Cherry Street, New York, jumps from the Brooklyn Bridge, and swims safely ashore; he was drunk. . . . A boy is killed by a Broadway cable car.

Herr Liebknecht, Social-Democratic leader in Germany, admits that the Government will have a majority for the Army Bill. . . . In Paris, M. Clemenceau challenges MM. Deroulede and Milleroye, in consequence of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies; both decline a meeting.

Tuesday, June 20.

The jury acquits Lizzie Borden. . . . The West Virginia Building at the World's Fair is dedicated. . . . Several persons are killed and a large number injured by a railroad accident at Parkville, Mo. . . . The temperature in New York City reaches 96 degrees.

The Liberal Convention in Ottawa begins. . . . The President of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration administers a sharp rebuke to Sir Richard Webster, of British counsel. . . . A revolutionary outbreak in Barcelona is reported.

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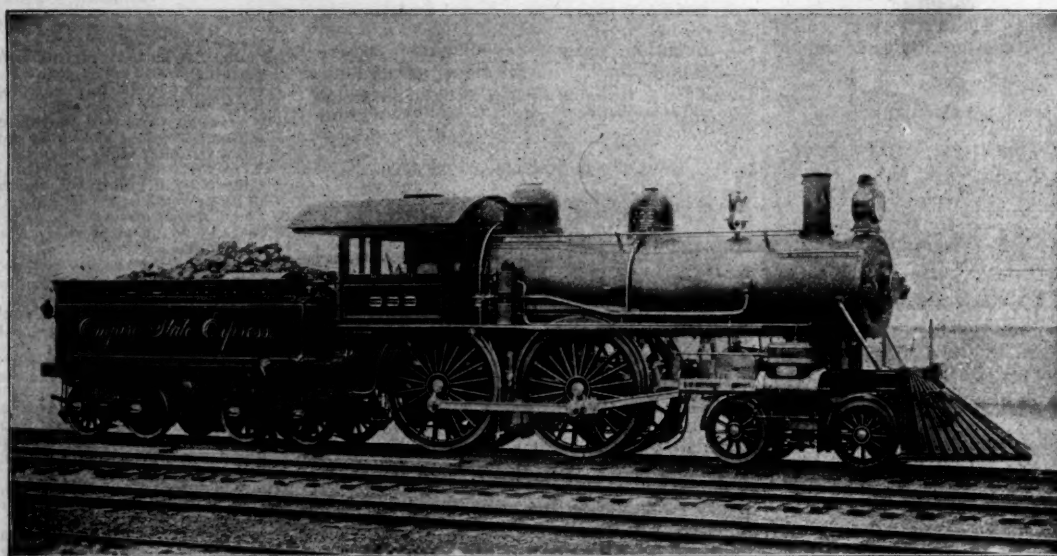
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